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for OCTOBER 29, 1932

VOLUME 114 NUMBER 18

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30, six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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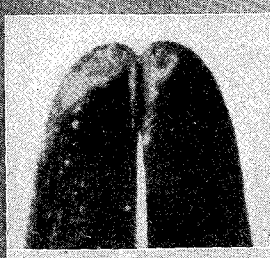
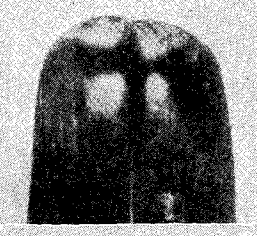
Waterman's

shows what happens to Pen Points after a 38-mile Writing Test



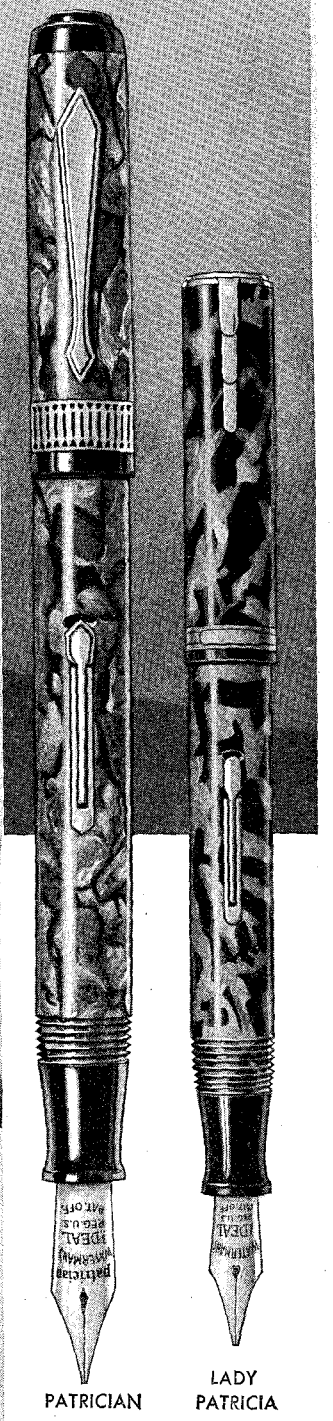
Other Make No. 1—*Both point tips worn flat. Ink channel obstructed by worn metal.*



Other Make No. 2—*Right hand point worn shorter than left. Tip extremely rough.*

Other Make No. 3—*Ridges worn into entire writing surface. Right hand tip flat and pitted.*

Waterman's—*Perfect roundness and smoothness unaffected by severity of 38-mile test.*



FOUR new pen points . . . a Waterman's and three other makes . . . were fitted to the holders in a writing machine in order to test their comparative ability to withstand wear.

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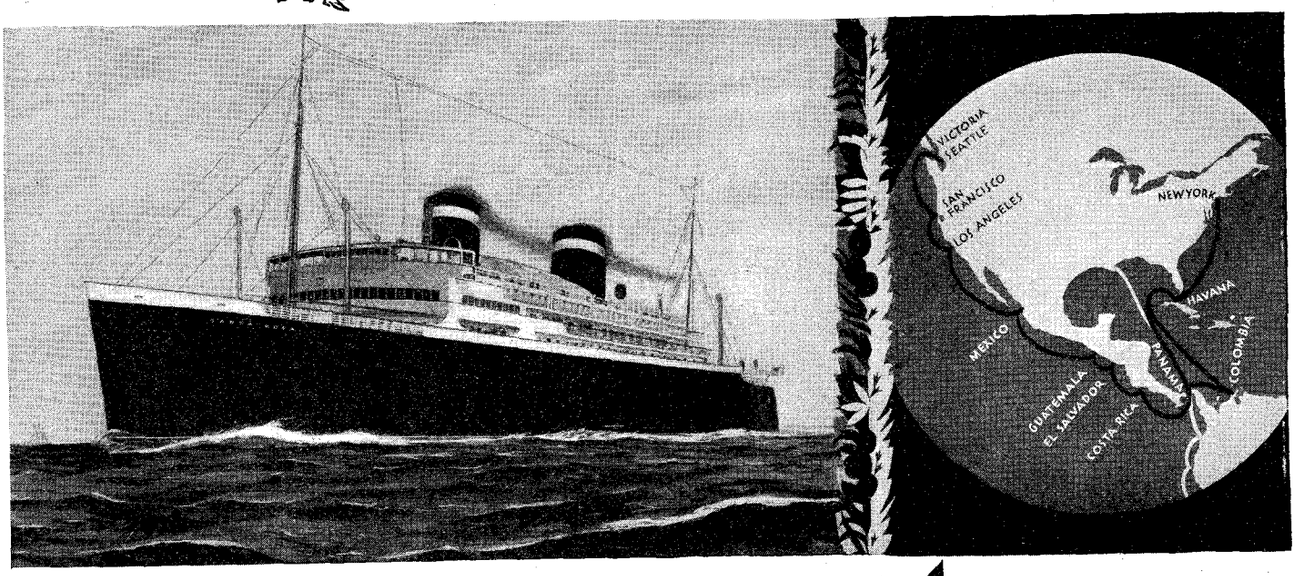

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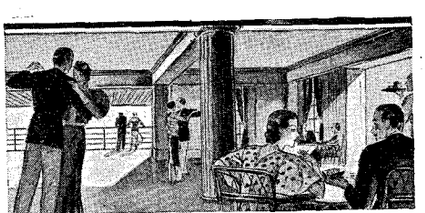

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Where Roosevelt Stands on the Bonus

BETWEEN PITCHER'S BOX AND SECOND BASE on Forbes Field, where the Pirates' "kid infielders" Vaughan and Piet roamed last summer, candidate Roosevelt pulled a triple play.

In one speech he disposed of the budget, beer, and bonus issues while forty thousand cheering spectators at the open-air mass-meeting shook the crowded grand-stands with their applause.

In particular, Mr. Roosevelt's advisers concluded that by coming out against the bonus, he eliminated the issue from the campaign. At least so the United Press reports.

Summarizing the chief points of Governor Roosevelt's Pittsburgh speech, Harold Brayman of the New York *Evening Post* agrees that it was really aimed at the industrial and business interests of the East:

"His opposition to immediate cash payment of the bonus will set much financial nervousness at rest.

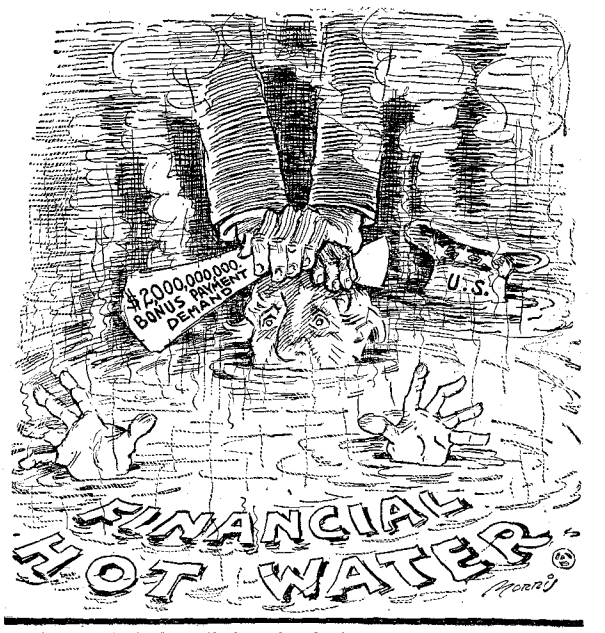
"His demand for the sale of taxed beer has been widely favored in business circles because it would remove the necessity for more burdensome taxes.

"His pledge of a balanced budget coincides with the unanimous views of financial leaders.

"And his offer to reduce the operating expenditures of the Government 25 per cent. is more than most business men hope for the future, altho they recognize that such a move would lift just that much burden from industry. It is an offer of a greater reduction than the Hoover Administration has suggested.

"The speech was regarded as plainly intended to remove many of the fears of business regarding his election.

"Politically the speech was the opening of the Democratic drive upon the area of greatest Hoover strength, the East."



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A Desperate Situation

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

BUT judging from editorial comment the first utterance of the Democratic candidate for President on the bonus issue hasn't settled it. In his own Democratic ranks, we do indeed find the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* saying:

"Governor Roosevelt's decisive and sensible stand in Pittsburgh last night against the bonus raid brings to an end a campaign of Republican desperation."

And this is the way the Dallas *News* puts it:

"When Franklin Roosevelt was a boy at school he undoubtedly learned that 'two billion dollars from nothing—won't go.' The problem of paying a bonus to ex-soldiers out of an empty treasury is as simple as that, and candidate Roosevelt said so at Pittsburgh. There is nothing else to say."

But there is plenty more to say, thinks even such a stanch Roosevelt supporter as the New York *World-Telegram*. "The great number of taxpayers who do not believe in the wisdom or the justice of the cash-bonus demand" will not, we are told, be satisfied by Mr. Roosevelt's brief statement that the Government can not afford to pay a bonus; "for it leaves the inference that the bonus demand is just, and that only the present Treasury deficit prevents meeting the demand." In the opinion of this Scripps-Howard newspaper:

"The blanket cash bonus is unjust. That is the issue, and only on that basis can the demand be defeated in the long run.

"It is unjust because it would profit rich veterans, employed veterans, healthy veterans—the majority of veterans—at the expense of the unemployed veterans and non-veterans.

"The only veterans, aside from those injured in service, who have any right to special depression relief are the unemployed victims of the depression. Their right to relief can not be justly disputed, but it is exactly on a par with the right of the non-veteran unemployed.

"The Government must provide Federal relief for every hungry person—including every needy veteran—who is not reached by local aid. That is justice. And the veterans, we believe, can be led to see that this is the just policy, if Governor Roosevelt will take such leadership."

AMONG Republicans, Secretary Mills flatly declares that Mr. Roosevelt "evaded the bonus issue." Senator Hebert of the Republican National Committee insists that the Pittsburgh utterance "is not a courageous statement":

"It can easily be inferred that if these were the boom times of four years ago, he would be perfectly willing to allow this huge dispensation of public funds to a particular group of citizens for whom Republican Congresses have already made ample provision."

Many who agree with the position now taken by Governor Roosevelt refuse to give him any credit for taking it. To the average person, says *The Post-Gazette* in the city where he made his speech, "the Governor will seem to have been forced into the position not because he strongly favors it, but because circumstances have shown the political expediency of the maneuver." It appears to the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) that "the difference between the Hoover and the Roosevelt statements on the bonus is the difference between courage and timidity, timeliness and lateness, directness and indirectness." The Governor's refusal to speak earlier is called "part of the mystery of the man," by the pro-Hoover New York *Evening Post:*

"It is easy to see that he has gained some strength among the veterans by holding off. His unwillingness to join President Hoover in a forthright statement to the American Legion convention can not help but give the pension grafters the impression

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It's a Case of Swap Horses or Drown!

—Alley in the Memphis "Commercial Appeal."

Hoover's Consolation

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

HOT-SHOTS FROM DEMOCRATIC CARTOONISTS

that he was at least half-way on their side. He, therefore, takes a most unsportsmanlike benefit from his refusal to meet the issue."

It was cleverly done, remarks the Des Moines *Tribune* (Rep.), and at last "the Governor has spoken, tho tardily, and a trifle evasively, since he does not commit himself on anything except that he wants a balanced budget before a bonus payment." But even that "is so much to the goo l."

"Governor Roosevelt still is beating around the bush on the bonus issue," declared the strongly pro-Hoover Denver *Post*. "Roosevelt seems utterly incapable of taking a positive stand upon any important national issue."

And William Allen White has a perfectly grand time with the Pittsburgh speech in his Emporia *Gazette*. Referring to the fact that Governor Roosevelt followed his bonus statement with a reference to the revenue-raising possibilities of legal beer:

"A more bald-faced bribe to a million voters was never flaunted in American history. In effect he said: 'Vote for beer and you will get your bonus. No beer, no bonus. No bonus, no beer.'

"And the sad and wicked part of it is this, that if the boys do vote for beer, beer will never pay the bonus. They will vote for beer and get no bonus, because the beer tax can not produce enough revenue to pay for the bonus.

"What Roosevelt seems to have done is a dirty trick. He has dunked his bonus in beer. And bitter bread it will be for him in the day of reckoning."

The Pittsburgh speech of October 19 is chiefly devoted to a denunciation of the Hoover Administration for failing correctly to estimate the effect of the depression on Federal revenues with the final result that, "the budget is not balanced and the whole job must be done over again in the next session of Congress." Mr. Roosevelt declared his definite intention to "reduce the cost of the current Federal Government operations by 25 per cent." He disclosed that he intends to secure from every member of his Cabinet, if elected, a two-fold pledge of—

"1. Absolute loyalty to the Democratic platform and especially to its economy plank.

"2. Complete cooperation with me, looking to economy and reorganization in his department."

He insisted more than once, however, that even if it put the budget out of balance, he would consider it the duty of the Government to appropriate any sums necessary to take care of starving people. As part of the budget-making problem, Governor Roosevelt approached the bonus issue, and said:

"I note that former President Coolidge is reported as having said in a speech in New York City:

"'An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment, and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent economic recovery was measurably impeded.'

"That charge is baseless and absurd, for the reason that last April my views on the subject were widely published, and have been subsequently frequently quoted. I said:

"'I do not see how, as a matter of practical business sense, a Government running behind two billion dollars annually can consider the anticipation of bonus payment until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper, but with a surplus of cash in the Treasury.'

"No one, for political purposes or otherwise, has the right in the absence of explicit statement from me to assume that my views have changed. They have not.

"So much for another effort by Republican leaders to preach an unwarranted gospel of fear and panic to the American electorate."

While it is obvious from the press comment that newspaper opinion is generally unfavorable to an immediate cash payment of the bonus as desired by the American Legion, it is only fair to note that the Roosevelt speech does bring out such statements as this from *The National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., a veterans' organ:

"*The National Tribune* believes the immediate payment of adjusted service certificates would be helpful to the country, but we recognize the right of any one to an honest difference of opinion. We welcome the views of those patriotic citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart; on the other hand, we abhor the campaign of calumny against ex-service men because they seek immediate payment."

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Hoover Swings the "Big Stick" at Roosevelt

"ATTA BOY, HERBIE!"

Shouting at the top of his lungs at the big man standing on the train platform, a boy at Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, thus epitomizes the views and hopes of the Republicans as the President battles the Democratic tide.

"Atta boy, Herbie!"

He shouts again at the President of the United States as the train, after a short stop, pulls out on its way to Cleveland, where Mr. Hoover is to make another major speech.

"Use the big stick, Mr. President!" is the more decorous but equally enthusiastic yell at another stop.

"I will," shouts the President in response, as the correspondents tell us, and "he waved his bandaged right hand (hurt by handshaking) above his head in energetic circles."

And so Mr. Hoover comes to Cleveland, after a series of train receptions in four States, attended by 100,000, to make his second great effort to win the election.

Did he use the "big stick" as promised? He certainly did, and most effectively, assert the Republican papers. But the other side jumps on that assertion with both editorial feet. He did make a fighting speech, admits the Democratic New York *Times*, "but it was the speech of a man fighting on the defensive."

A CHEERING crowd of 10,000 in the main auditorium of Cleveland's Public Hall, and an overflow crowd of 20,000, heard the President as he hammered away at his Democratic foe and vigorously defended his own record. Hitting right and left with verbal thrusts, he became so interested in the job in hand that he actually began rapping the desk—a rare action for him.

Addressing his remarks to employers and to wage and salary earners, he reviewed "what the Administration has done and the measures and policies it has in action, together with the relation of these policies to those of our opponents."

"Our opponents have been going up and down the land," he said, "repeating the statement that the sole or major origins of this disruption and this world-wide hurricane came from the United States through the wild flotation of securities and the stock-market speculation in New York three years ago, together with the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, which took place nine months after the storm broke."

THIS, he added, "can be proved absolutely untrue." Then sketching a long series of disasters and confusing developments—the World War, the instability of Europe, the erection of nine new tariff walls, the Russian and Chinese revolutions, world overproduction of many commodities, the drains upon our gold, and the fears that "swept over our people—" he made a direct thrust at Governor Roosevelt:

"Yet, in the very face of all these tremendous facts, our Democratic friends leave the impression with the American people that the prime cause of this disaster was the boom in flotations and stock prices and a small increase in American tariffs.

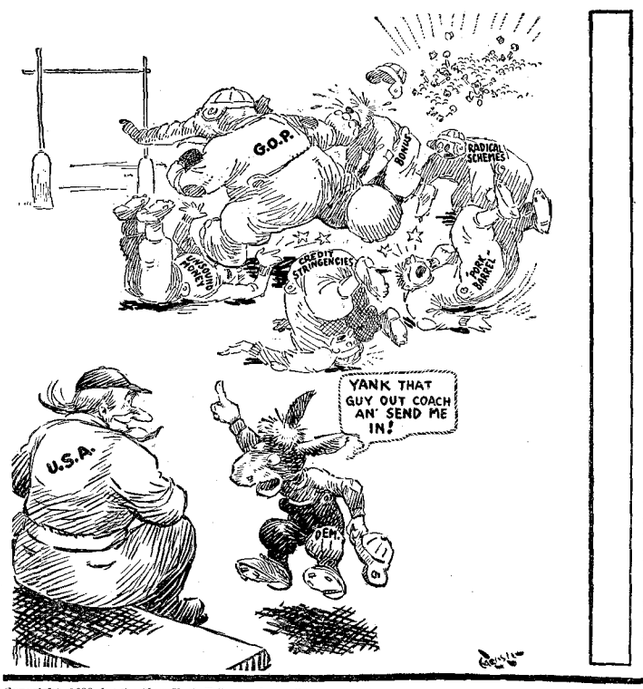
"Such an impression is unquestionably sought by the Democratic candidate when he says:

"'That bubble burst first in the land of its origin—the United States. The major collapse abroad followed. It was not simultaneous with ours.'

"I do not underrate the distressing losses to millions of our people or the weakening of our strength from the mania of speculation and flotation of securities, but I may incidentally remark that the State governments have the primary responsibility to protect their citizens in these matters, and that the vast majority of such transactions originated or took place in the State of New York."

That dig at the New York Governor won a cheer, and another burst forth when he answered the charge that the Administration should have foreseen the depression. "No man can foresee the coming of fear or panic, or the extent of its effect," he said, and then—"I did not notice any Democratic Jeremiahs."

Defending the Hawley-Smoot tariff, he declared: "I can assure



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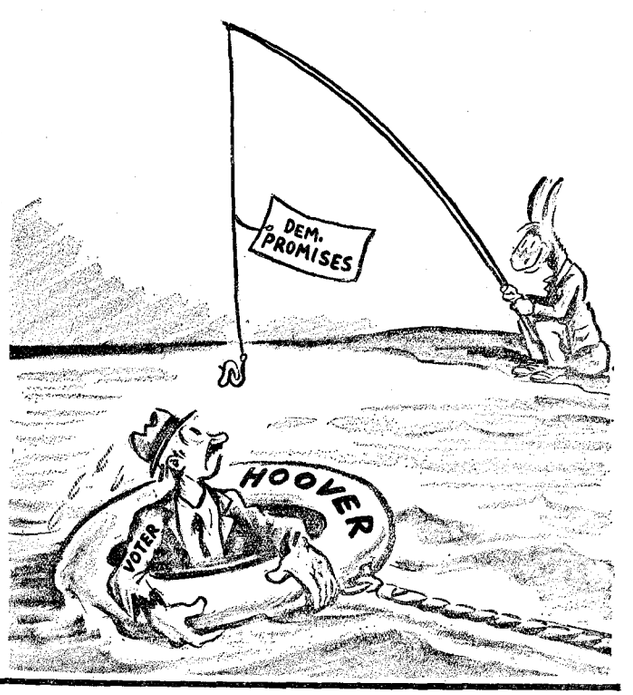
A Queer Time to Send in a Substitute

—Carlisle in the New York "Herald Tribune."



The Short-Cut to the Frying Pan

—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

RETURN FIRE FROM REPUBLICAN BATTERIES

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you that this country is not to blame for the catastrophes that have come upon the world."

Then the President detailed the program (summarized on this page) through which the depression has been fought, in answer to the charge that "things could not be worse." "Had these actions not been taken," he declared, "they would be a thousand times worse."

Digressing to defend himself from the charge, which he attributed to the Democratic National Committee, that "his early record is clouded by his former partnerships which contracted cheap Chinese coolie labor in South African mines," the President said that "the man who first penned those lies" had "humbly and abjectly" withdrawn them.

THE HOOVER PROGRAM FOR RECOVERY

(As summarized by the New York *Herald Tribune*)

President Hoover's twelve-point program of economic defense and recovery, already put in operation by his Administration, was outlined by him at Cleveland, as follows:

1. Provision of direct relief to avert hunger and cold through organization of private and community agencies and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.
2. Union of employers and workers through the November, 1929, conference in upholding wages as far as possible, maintaining buying power, staggering employment, and expanding construction.
3. Increase of Federal public works to the limit of Treasury ability.
4. Stimulation of private and public self-sustaining works through Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.
5. Promotion of the shorter work week to spread employment, with the Government setting an example.
6. Creation of the Home Loan Bank system to protect home owners and foster home building.
7. Maintenance of high standard of living, contrasting with declines abroad.
8. A high tariff to protect labor and industry.
9. Immigration prohibited to save jobs for Americans.
10. Preservation of a sound dollar.
11. Extension of credit through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to revive the machinery of business.
12. Promotion of disarmament and the world economic conference to aid international stability with expectation of salutary effects on the United States.

THEN driving home the "pork-barrel" charge which he has made against the Democratic party, he declared that "we are willing to rest our case upon comparison with these records of actual performance—not upon promises."

But all this is merely "President Hoover's Apology," asserts the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), adding that "if Democratic leaders can not make mince-meat of it, we are ready to agree that they should not be trusted with the Government."

"President Hoover shows that he knows his back is to the wall," asserts the Providence *News-Tribune*, which summarizes the views of Democratic papers:

"Mr. Hoover is to be judged by the objective record of events, the plain, unvarnished tale, not his own interpretation of what he meant to do, tried to do, or is doing. It is sheerly cynical on his part to try to beat his opponent by misrepresenting Governor Roosevelt as a man of 'mere promises,' for he is on record as the creator of the greatest aggregation of false prophecies that ever misled the American people."

But the Republican press is enthusiastic over the speech.

"It is doubtful," says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), "if any President seeking reelection ever made a more damning indictment of the opposition party and the opposition candidate."

Canada's New Tariff Thumbscrews

"MORE AMERICAN COMPANIES will go into the red and more American workmen will be thrown on the streets." Why?

Because of the new Canadian-British tariff agreement.

Such, at least, is the firm declaration of a number of our papers as exprest by the Washington *News*. It is all our own fault, they say, and dolefully point to the unofficial estimates of the $75,000,000 to $150,000,000 slice taken from our trade.

"Our two best customers," adds *The News*, "are simply retaliating against our Hawley-Smoot Act, which precipitated this latest world tariff war."

But the Hawley-Smoot Act did no such thing, avers the opposition, and Canada and Britain are not retaliating against us. They are simply trying to help each other. Furthermore, runs the argument, our loss may not be nearly so large as feared.

IT was on October 12 that Canada stript the tarpaulins off the new tariff wall she built at the Ottawa Economic Conference last summer and, for the first time, revealed all its details.

The next day—a black 13th for Uncle Sam—Canada put into effect the schedules imposed on her side of the treaty, affecting many importations from the United States. Soon the British will apply the schedules they agreed to, we read. Giving us the high lights of this pact, the Ottawa correspondent of the Associated Press writes:

"Many American products will enter either Canada or Great Britain or both at a disadvantage when the British side of the agreement is carried out.

"For the present the new Canadian schedules will have the effect of permitting British products to enter Canada on a preferred basis. Among these will be various iron and steel products, chemicals, and drugs, spirituous liquors, glass, many sorts of manufactured goods, automobiles, and tobacco.

"In a general way the new tariff schedules indicated that Canada has increased British preference on 223 of the 262 items that make up the schedules, and increased from 80 to 157 the number of items on the free list for the United Kingdom.

"Under the terms of the new trade pact many Canadian products will soon enter Great Britain under preferences. This will be accomplished either through a better preference rate for Canadian products or through additions to the free entry list for Canada on the part of the United Kingdom.

"Thus Canadian wheat will enter the United Kingdom duty free, as against the general tariff of 3 pence (4.3 cents at current exchange of $3.44) a bushel on wheat from other countries. Other Canadian products to be favored will include a large variety of manufactures, fish products, mineral products, certain pork products, butter, cheese, apples, canned tomatoes, and milk products."

AMERICAN steel and iron products will suffer from the jacking up of rates on a number of items. In the case of scores of chemicals and chemical compounds, formerly duty free, levies of 10 to 25 per cent. have been imposed. Canada's tariff on anthracite coal from countries other than the United Kingdom is jumped forty to fifty cents a ton. Cut tobacco from the United States will pay ninety-five cents a pound and from the United Kingdom eighty cents.

Other nations "are increasingly applying a pinching process which we taught them to use," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.).

"But the interests of national defense," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.) "demand the protection of American industry, labor, and agriculture to an extent that will give this country a high degree of economic independence.

"If the United States were dependent upon foreign markets for many of its industries and upon foreign industries for many of its essential supplies, any sudden emergency might bring disaster to the people"

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The Poll Has Already Smashed All Records

WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE of the three-million mark—a mark never yet reached by any Presidential straw vote—THE DIGEST'S Hoover-Roosevelt poll now climbs to its semifinal peak.

Only one more height remains to be gained—the topmost snowy crag of this Himalaya of ballots.

We'll scale that last summit next week, when our final report will account for a greater number of unofficial votes than ever before were cast in a Presidential poll.

But the same is true of our semifinal total this week. No previous Presidential poll, in its topmost ultimate total, ever could match the bulk of ballots tabulated on this page.

It touches the new "high" of 2,933,600.

With another week to run, will it reach the three-million mark?

The ballots are still pouring in as this is written. One recent mail brought a foaming freshet of 23,749. In the number of ballots returned, this poll already exceeds all previous straw polls of every kind with the exception of THE DIGEST'S two Prohibition polls, in 1930 and in the spring of 1932.

BOTH of these almost hit the five-million mark. A good debate might hinge on the question of why the public response to our dry-wet straw votes should be substantially larger than to our exciting and record-breaking Presidential polls of '24, '28, and '32.

Our Hoover-Smith poll of 1928 was the record-breaker of its day, the colossus of ballot distribution and ballot response. The number returned from nineteen millions mailed out was 2,767,263. In presenting the final count, THE DIGEST said:

"The poll has proved to be the greatest in history, with the complete returns some 380,000 votes beyond the record-making poll of 1924."

The average return of 14.6 per cent. of ballots sent out was pronounced "considerably above the average for polls of this sort."

That new record was to stand only four years. This week sees it handsomely smashed by our semifinal Hoover-Roosevelt total.

It will be seen at the first glance that the President has passed his million mark. His score looks more cheerful and Presidential with seven digits and two commas than it did with six digits and only one comma. The game now stands:

Hoover, 1,095,274—Roosevelt, 1,648,237.

MEANWHILE, the campaign has plunged into its bare-knuckle stage—the crisis of that quadrennial fever which disrupts American life, and throws the best of neighbors into a cat-and-dog feud until the passing of election day releases them from the spell and allows them to see what jolly good fellows they've been shaking their fists at. This fever now seems to be raging according to the best traditions. No more front-porch stuff. Vigorous campaign touring by both candidates and their oratorical aids. Slathers of rhetoric leaping out of the nation's radio sets. Everybody hot and bothered. Parliamentary amenities put aside. Attack. Counter-attack. Irritability. Censure. Sarcasm. "Whispering campaigns." Nerves on edge. The country itself on edge.

At this ticklish stage in every campaign, THE LITERARY

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1932 PRESIDENTIAL POLL: SIXTH (SEMIFINAL) REPORT

HOOVER										ROOSEVELT									
How the same Voters voted in the 1928 Presidential Election												*How the same Voters voted in the 1928 Presidential Election*								
Did Not Vote	*Com.*	*Proh.*	*Farm Lab.*	*Soc. Lab.*	*Soc.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*1932 Total Vote so far*		*Electoral Votes*	*1932 Total Vote so far*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*Soc. Lab.*	*Farm Lab.*	*Proh.*	*Com.*	*Did Not Vote*
617	–	–	1	–	–	423	2,993	4,034	ALABAMA	11	19,404	3,057	13,120	4	–	–	–	–	3,223
325	–	–	–	–	1	205	1,930	2,461	ARIZONA	3	4,766	1,555	2,499	1	–	–	1	–	710
444	–	–	–	–	1	236	2,865	3,546	ARKANSAS	9	15,692	2,330	11,194	4	–	1	–	–	2,163
10,341	1	45	–	3	43	3,619	63,823	77,875	CALIFORNIA	22	143,584	74,455	48,460	271	12	7	29	6	20,344
1,407	–	–	–	–	4	565	9,468	11,444	COLORADO	6	13,774	5,528	6,152	28	1	1	–	1	2,063
3,200	3	–	–	2	3	1,476	20,671	25,364	CONNECTICUT	8	16,178	5,320	8,561	18	1	–	1	3	2,274
327	–	–	–	–	–	221	1,727	2,275	DELAWARE	3	2,450	768	1,253	6	–	–	–	–	423
1,396	–	–	–	–	2	178	2,238	3,814	DIST. OF COL.	–	4,952	1,268	1,914	4	–	–	1	–	1,765
1,394	2	–	–	–	1	836	6,567	8,800	FLORIDA	7	22,648	6,093	12,916	5	–	–	–	–	3,634
798	–	–	–	–	1	457	3,272	4,528	GEORGIA	12	30,622	5,514	19,790	3	–	1	1	1	5,312
407	–	–	–	–	3	198	2,540	3,148	IDAHO	4	4,945	2,092	2,116	6	1	1	1	–	728
8,057	2	2	1	–	22	4,376	59,843	72,303	ILLINOIS	29	101,537	44,449	44,255	98	5	8	4	10	12,708
4,633	3	5	2	2	9	2,648	30,998	38,300	INDIANA	14	51,278	18,067	26,206	37	5	–	21	3	6,939
2,443	–	2	–	1	7	1,118	18,846	22,417	IOWA	11	31,825	15,093	12,916	34	2	4	3	2	3,771
2,915	–	–	–	–	5	1,047	18,405	22,372	KANSAS	9	27,757	12,027	11,419	46	1	–	2	–	4,262
1,707	–	1	1	–	2	937	9,760	12,408	KENTUCKY	11	23,641	5,754	14,528	4	2	–	2	–	3,351
636	–	–	–	–	1	779	2,321	3,737	LOUISIANA	10	17,944	2,811	12,347	–	–	–	1	–	2,785
1,685	1	–	–	–	1	357	8,953	10,997	MAINE	5	7,910	3,141	3,417	7	–	–	1	2	1,342
1,912	1	–	–	–	3	1,080	9,322	12,318	MARYLAND	8	26,046	7,489	14,069	18	–	–	1	–	4,469
7,375	–	–	1	–	18	3,503	46,810	57,707	MASSACHUSETTS	17	33,023	10,560	17,409	31	2	–	–	4	5,017
5,795	3	6	–	4	15	1,612	39,135	46,570	MICHIGAN	19	66,311	33,774	23,514	56	7	2	10	8	8,940
4,281	1	–	8	–	7	1,381	24,806	30,484	MINNESOTA	11	49,202	19,324	22,003	92	8	164	6	6	7,599
184	–	–	–	–	–	150	646	980	MISSISSIPPI	9	9,538	843	7,212	1	–	–	–	–	1,482
3,899	2	2	–	–	11	2,179	30,964	37,057	MISSOURI	15	67,706	21,530	38,142	68	2	3	5	–	7,956
671	–	–	–	–	1	313	4,705	5,690	MONTANA	4	8,110	3,345	3,548	9	–	–	1	1	1,206
1,334	1	1	–	–	1	752	8,619	10,708	NEBRASKA	7	20,004	8,141	9,098	17	–	–	1	1	2,746
66	–	–	–	–	7	40	547	660	NEVADA	3	1,433	662	597	1	–	–	–	–	173
773	–	–	–	–	–	264	5,576	6,613	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	4,429	1,646	2,131	–	–	–	–	–	652
8,598	3	3	–	3	10	3,315	55,108	67,040	NEW JERSEY	16	56,181	22,068	26,035	56	4	–	3	2	8,013
159	–	–	–	–	–	76	958	1,193	NEW MEXICO	3	1,845	580	999	–	–	–	1	–	265
20,556	6	5	–	4	90	12,408	124,776	157,845	NEW YORK	47	167,084	57,043	84,557	512	36	3	6	27	24,900
1,245	–	–	–	–	1	809	7,542	9,597	NORTH CAROLINA	13	27,233	4,127	18,934	6	–	–	–	–	4,166
545	–	–	–	–	2	238	3,835	4,620	NORTH DAKOTA	4	8,375	4,097	3,157	7	–	1	–	–	1,113
10,390	2	2	–	–	9	4,744	62,226	77,373	OHIO	26	105,708	43,811	47,287	103	3	–	22	9	14,473
1,398	–	7	–	–	2	799	8,123	10,329	OKLAHOMA	11	22,208	7,285	11,719	15	1	3	6	–	3,179
1,171	1	–	–	–	3	385	6,485	8,045	OREGON	5	14,557	7,222	5,229	24	1	2	2	–	2,077
12,467	1	26	–	3	29	3,510	72,849	88,885	PENNSYLVANIA	36	120,054	58,772	41,992	137	12	3	36	12	19,090
1,013	–	1	–	–	–	378	7,092	8,484	RHODE ISLAND	4	6,757	2,331	3,426	1	–	–	–	–	999
368	–	–	–	–	–	370	802	1,540	SOUTH CAROLINA	8	15,189	846	11,911	1	–	–	–	–	2,431
622	–	1	–	1	1	338	4,559	5,522	SOUTH DAKOTA	4	8,673	4,261	3,365	4	–	2	–	–	1,041
1,512	–	–	–	–	2	826	8,493	10,833	TENNESSEE	11	25,548	5,266	15,825	7	1	–	–	–	4,449
2,219	–	1	–	–	1	1,700	10,880	14,801	TEXAS	23	72,677	17,863	44,438	26	–	2	–	1	10,347
613	–	–	–	–	10	281	3,586	4,490	UTAH	4	7,895	3,016	3,783	8	–	2	–	–	1,086
669	–	1	–	–	–	126	3,947	4,743	VERMONT	3	3,168	1,234	1,453	–	–	–	1	–	480
1,686	–	4	–	–	8	1,054	10,161	12,913	VIRGINIA	11	32,983	7,191	20,362	6	–	–	7	–	5,417
2,089	1	2	1	–	1	761	13,055	15,910	WASHINGTON	8	28,985	14,334	10,218	35	2	4	–	2	4,390
1,590	–	–	–	2	1	968	11,167	13,728	WEST VIRGINIA	8	22,305	6,626	12,828	10	1	–	12	1	2,827
2,526	1	9	–	–	8	879	16,518	19,941	WISCONSIN	12	41,749	18,329	17,372	126	8	1	18	1	5,894
246	–	–	–	–	–	169	1,666	2,081	WYOMING	3	2,759	1,173	1,163	6	–	–	–	–	417
4,288	1	8	1	–	6	1,653	10,794	16,751	STATE UNKNOWN		29,595	9,023	12,834	25	3	7	2	3	7,698
145,001	36	134	16	25	353	66,737	882,972	1,095,274	TOTALS	531	1,648,237	613,134	789,673	1,984	121	222	208	106	242,789

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DIGEST becomes a target for hot-shot from the managers of one major party or the other—often from both.

ALREADY in this campaign our poll has been accused of favoring Hoover and also of favoring Roosevelt. As an old campaigner, THE DIGEST is used to it, and makes allowances for politicians who may be a bit up in the air.

In Chicago, the other day, Mr. Everett Sanders, Republican National Chairman, gave out a statement in which, among other things, he sought to belittle the significance of straw votes, and added this rather wild statement, which we quote from the New York *Times:*

"It will be recalled that the LITERARY DIGEST polls of 1916 showed that Mr. Hughes would win by more than 4,500,000 votes, but he lost by more than a half million—a discrepancy of 5,000,000 votes."

MINOR CANDIDATES

	Thomas 1932 Votes	*Reynolds 1932 Votes*	*Cozey 1932 Votes*	*Upshaw 1932 Votes*	*Foster 1932 Votes*	*Miscellaneous 1932 Votes*	*Totals*
ALABAMA	380	1	21	201	33	41	677
ARIZONA	243	1	18	51	20	15	348
ARKANSAS	216	3	7	149	15	46	436
CALIFORNIA	7,474	108	207	1,048	1,396	532	10,765
COLORADO	1,496	11	38	151	113	100	1,909
CONNECTICUT	4,128	58	41	79	186	216	4,708
DELAWARE	199	1	3	30	16	23	272
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	497	4	5	39	74	49	668
FLORIDA	809	8	32	385	82	99	1,415
GEORGIA	307	12	14	381	39	69	822
IDAHO	287	8	23	79	27	188	612
ILLINOIS	7,295	137	297	728	2,210	1,073	11,740
INDIANA	3,376	64	125	600	233	211	4,609
IOWA	1,658	26	157	263	109	177	2,390
KANSAS	1,503	29	140	551	108	213	2,544
KENTUCKY	732	12	30	276	19	87	1,156
LOUISIANA	358	7	26	132	32	151	706
MAINE	528	7	14	67	23	44	683
MARYLAND	2,546	24	37	148	107	117	2,979
MASSACHUSETTS	6,849	74	74	157	442	637	8,233
MICHIGAN	5,140	116	171	336	1,010	230	7,003
MINNESOTA	3,770	88	201	346	522	428	5,355
MISSISSIPPI	81	–	5	101	8	42	237
MISSOURI	3,061	29	83	234	152	181	3,740
MONTANA	616	2	32	49	128	83	910
NEBRASKA	893	15	89	111	63	111	1,282
NEVADA	53	1	2	9	16	1	82
NEW HAMPSHIRE	390	4	6	41	25	22	488
NEW JERSEY	11,539	37	126	229	546	878	13,355
NEW MEXICO	122	1	3	13	8	8	155
NEW YORK	29,614	248	444	610	2,872	2,479	36,267
NORTH CAROLINA	541	8	11	471	26	89	1,146
NORTH DAKOTA	467	8	56	107	78	115	831
OHIO	11,776	245	643	846	1,425	800	15,735
OKLAHOMA	1,362	12	54	296	48	107	1,879
OREGON	933	55	38	125	131	119	1,401
PENNSYLVANIA	17,010	151	393	1,191	1,401	2,216	22,362
RHODE ISLAND	705	10	24	24	62	66	891
SOUTH CAROLINA	155	4	10	131	15	56	371
SOUTH DAKOTA	295	5	49	92	39	66	546
TENNESSEE	649	8	13	315	40	85	1,110
TEXAS	1,410	14	61	639	108	241	2,473
UTAH	532	2	15	32	75	43	699
VERMONT	262	1	8	21	6	29	327
VIRGINIA	905	11	26	386	81	136	1,545
WASHINGTON	1,505	55	88	170	281	498	2,597
WEST VIRGINIA	740	5	29	214	63	85	1,136
WISCONSIN	4,037	29	61	182	306	143	4,758
WYOMING	238	5	8	27	23	15	316
STATE UNKNOWN	2,310	33	152	472	277	176	3,420
TOTALS	141,992	1,797	4,210	13,335	15,119	13,636	190,089

THE following day's *Times* contained a correction of Chairman Sanders's misstatement. As we read:

"A charge that THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Presidential poll erred in its forecast in 1916, which was contained in a statement made last Sunday by Everett Sanders, Republican National Chairman, was denied yesterday by William Seaver Woods, editor of that publication.

"Mr. Woods asserted that, on the contrary, the 1916 poll foretold the result of the election in four out of the five States covered; he pointed out that the polls in recent years had proved 95 per cent. right on election day; and he promised to 'watch with interest for Mr. Sanders's comment on our present poll the morning after election.'

"Commenting on what he called a 'very curious mistake,' Mr. Woods said:

"'Mr. Sanders must have been dreaming, as we took no such poll in 1916, and made no such claim as he states. The poll we took in 1916 was a modest little affair of 30,000 of our own subscribers in the pivotal States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It was conducted, too, on the idea of finding how the voters were shifting from one political camp to the other. That was the basis of our straw vote at that time. Even so, we added in our article: "Whether this census of the shift of votes is a true index to the result, a few days will tell. We give it here for what it is worth."

"'Mr. Sanders in his imaginative statement about our poll says that it was away off. Instead of that, our poll foretold the result of the election in four States out of the five. In New York, New Jersey, and Indiana we found the shift to Hughes was greater than the shift to Wilson, and on election day Hughes carried these three States. In Ohio we found that the shift to Wilson was greater than the shift to Hughes, and Wilson carried Ohio. In Illinois our test showed that Wilson made a greater gain from opposition parties than Hughes, but this straw proved to be blowing the wrong way, for Hughes carried Illinois in November. Four of these five States, however, made good on our forecast.

"'As any one can see, such a tiny poll of only 30,000 people in five States has no possible relation to the huge polls that we have taken in recent campaigns, which have turned out on election day better than 95 per cent. correct.

"'THE LITERARY DIGEST is entirely impartial in this and every other campaign, but we do not wish to have our efforts totally misrepresented.'"

Returning to our semifinal report, some of our percentage-conscious poll fans may figure on their cuffs that the President scores 37.33 per cent. of the semifinal total, while Governor Roosevelt bags 56.19 per cent. of it.

Norman Thomas, whose percentage has dwindled somewhat since the agricultural States muscled into the round-up, secures a modest 4.84 per cent., and the remaining assorted minors divide less than 2 per cent. among them all.

AND the States—have any of them switched candidates? We explore their totals. No; Hoover still holds the same seven—the New England group and New Jersey—and Roosevelt still holds the other forty-one, plus State Unknown, which carries no electoral vote altho its ballot strength beats that of Connecticut.

Hoover's potential electoral vote, as indicated by our semifinal figures, stands unchanged at 57, Roosevelt's at 474.

Several States where the vote is close may be fairly classed as doubtful, and may appear in the opposite column on November 8.

They're the ones that the embattled candidates honor with visits and speeches. DIGEST readers can have plenty of good clean fun by checking up these tactics on both sides with our semifinal figures.

They'll notice that the States honored with the visits and speeches are fairly evenly balanced in the poll, also that they have large blocks of electoral votes. It is seldom that anybody bothers much about the States of scanty electoral votes.

AND then, of course, our readers will calculate from our columns the different kinds of drifts showing how the Hoover and Roosevelt balloters voted in 1928, and the drifts will lead them to feats of political prophecy. That's a game that many are playing, as we shall discover presently.

First, let us see the reaction of a stout Hoover champion, the New York *Herald Tribune*, to the admittedly disquieting color of an earlier DIGEST report:

"It would be very foolish to discount this indication that the Republicans are facing a stiff, up-hill fight. However, it must not be overlooked that these ballots were all marked before the Republican campaign had begun in earnest and, particularly, in advance of Mr. Hoover's speech at Des Moines and Mr. Coolidge's at Madison Square Garden. There can be little doubt that both these addresses have helped Republican prospects appreciably.

"And the figures themselves are not without their encouragement. As compared with those of the previous week's tabulation, for example, they show a percentage increase for Mr. Hoover

{Please turn to page 34}

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

COMMON honesty should be more common.—*Chicago Times.*

ECONOMY—A reduction in some other fellow's salary.—*Dublin Opinion.*

WHAT the world needs is more starters and less cranks.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE real debt-cancelation propaganda will begin when R. F. C. loans are due.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

CLARENCE DARROW has denied a rumor that he has joined a church. So has the church.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THERE is no exact definition of a radical. He is just somebody who wants what the conservative has.—*Harrisburg News.*

A CHINESE statesman indignantly denies that China is between the devil and the deep sea. Both Japan and the deep sea are on the same side of China, he says.—*Portland Oregonian.*

AS we get the threat of Japan, if the League of Nations throws her out, she will quit.—*Dallas News.*

IF business continues to pick up, maybe prosperity will hitch-hike around the corner.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

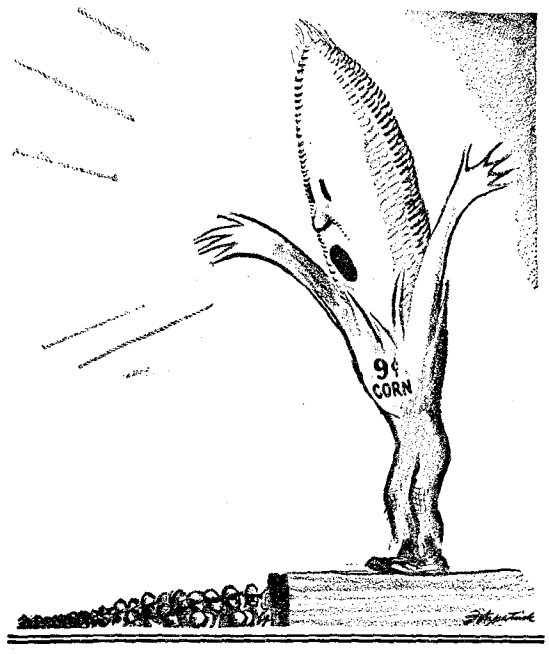
THE Powers may not recognize Japan's winnings in Manchuria, but they recognize the method.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

NEW YORK has closed the regular burlesque shows, but the folks can still watch government by the people.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

RAISING taxes increases demand for tax-free securities, which encourages bond issues, which increase taxes.—*Altoona Tribune.*

HOW encouraging it is to hear other nations condemn Japan's land-grabbing. It means they have all they want.—*El Paso Herald.*

GOLD in the ocean waters is said to be worth twenty-eight thousand billion dollars. This seems to be one great asset we have that is entirely too liquid.—*Atlanta Journal.*



The Real Iowa Spellbinder

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

IN his appeal to the radicals, Governor Roosevelt seems to be stressing the red in the red, white, and blue.—*Springfield Union.*

WE don't know who is the forgotten man, but we're inclined to believe that he has the sympathy of Jimmy Walker.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ALL those "human dynamos" we used to read about back in 1929 and before must be short-circuited.—*Dunbar's Weekly* (*Phœnix*).

THE snail has a thousand teeth, says a naturalist. Its rate of progress always suggests that it is on its way to the dentist.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

"POLICEMAN on Holiday Seizes Four Gunmen."—Head-line. What we seem to need is bigger and longer holidays for policemen.—*Springfield Union.*

PRESIDENT HOOVER, in reminiscent mood, recalls the joy of "sliding down-hill on one's tummy." But the world hasn't found it much fun.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WE are not the one to say whether the man who advertised those little dicers the girls wear as "shallow hats to fit the head" had a sense of humor or hadn't.—*Boston Herald.*

AS we understand it, they are starting a $10,000,000 government building in Washington to make employment for builders. It will house a department which reduced its personnel to save expenses.—*Dallas News.*

WHAT this country needs is fewer needs.—*Atlanta Journal.*

OF La Folletteism, Wisconsin seems to have had its Phil.—*Springfield Union.*

TENNIS is increasing in popularity. Maybe it's the craze for rackets.—*Chicago Times.*

YOU see, our early settlers came from Europe, and none of that kind was left over there.—*Buffalo News.*

OURS is a Government of checks and balances—the balances being achieved by taxing the checks.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IN the Insull promotions, the people who got in on the ground floor woke up in the cellar.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

DOC MAYO says the time will come when there will be no more unnecessary deaths. And the number of necessary deaths can be reduced to one per capita, we suppose.—*Dallas News.*

IT seems that what the people got for every pot was not the chicken but just the Herb.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

DOCTORS say alcohol is a depressant, but why does it concentrate in the foot that is on the accelerator?—*Publishers Syndicate.*

IT's no wonder Al Capone thinks he should be out of jail if he reads about the kind of people who are.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

WHAT the farmers want to know is how the officials on the R. F. C. are going to help the people on the R. F. D.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

AGES of development, until at last we know how to get the vitamins that wild things get by eating what they like.—*Easton Express.*

THOSE muffled explosions from the direction of Chicago in the last several weeks would be holding companies letting go.—*Detroit News.*

"FICTION could not survive without matrimony." And, conversely, it seems that matrimony can't get along without fiction.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CALVIN COOLIDGE once remarked that Europe "hired" our money. Gave it a permanent job, too.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

WE keep reading here and there that the horse is coming back. Maybe that will mean more stable employment.—*Boston Herald.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Pennsylvania reports are fully as unbelievable as its Texas reports were four years ago.—*Daily Oklahoman.*

"YOU can not make a village of New York City," says former Mayor Walker. Well, if Jimmy couldn't do it, we'll give up.—*Springfield Union.*

A HEALTH organization speaks of "the germs which cling to money." Wish the germs would tip us off on how they manage to do it.—*Boston Herald.*

THIS year the voters are going to cast their ballots for the man whom they think can drain the red ink out of their fountain pens.—*Florida Times-Union.*

JUDGING from THE DIGEST'S latest returns, the people who were promised a chicken in every pot last year are not willing again to take pot luck.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Democratic party, in principle, is the eternal foe of monopolists. The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "This country seems resolved upon the destruction of Calvin Coolidge's monopoly of the ex-Presidency."—*Raleigh* (*N. C.*) *News and Observer.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Stalin Tramples on His Enemies

RUSSIA'S "BIG BOSS," JOSEPH STALIN, tightens his grip on the 160,000,000 people of Russia, it is said, by completely routing the first serious opposition his control has encountered in three years.

The tall, erect "autocrat of all the Russias," with iridescent, yellow dark eyes, heavy black hair, and a furrowed low forehead, smokes his habitual pipe more easily now, we are told, since the expulsion of his foes from the Communist party's Central Control Committee (Comintern) on October 12. The cast-out chiefs are Gregory Zinovieff, former head of the Comintern, and Leo Kameneff, brother-in-law of Leon Trotzky, military leader of the Bolshevik revolution, who is now in exile in Turkey.

Ousted with them are twenty-two other Communist leaders charged with treachery in the circulation of subversive literature and the advocacy of the abolishment of collectivized farms.

UNDOUBTEDLY, we are further informed, the trouble grew out of the difficulties the Soviet Government is experiencing in agriculture and industry, for it was charged also, Moscow Associated Press dispatches relate, that the so-called conspirators approved opening Soviet industries to foreign concessionaires. The offending group adopted the attitude that the country should be returned to a system of individual farming, and that foreign capital and brains should be allowed to operate industries to effect greater efficiency. We read too:

"Their offense consisted in the organization of a wing within the party for the secret promulgation of such doctrines.

"They were accused also of circulating printed matter to further their aims. M. Rutin's chief aids in the formation of the group were P. A. Glakin and M. S. Ivanoff, both party members in good standing.

"Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff were not charged with active participation, but with having failed to reveal to the party their knowledge of these activities.

"Another prominent party member caught in the net was N. A. Uglanoff, former Commissar of Labor, who lost his job three years ago, and has been under suspicion of association with Trotzkyists.

"He and three others were expelled yesterday for one year, during which time they will have a chance to redeem themselves.

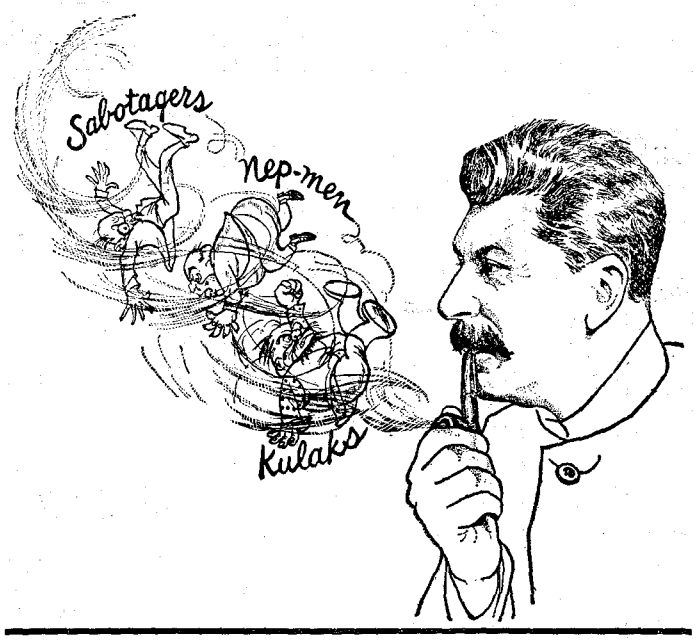
"The remaining twenty, including Zinovieff, Kameneff, Glakin, and Ivanoff, were expelled for all time. Among the twenty are two women, N. P. Kaiurova and T. Zamiatina, who were charged with printing the counter-revolutionary documents circulated by the group."

Cabled editorials from the Russian official press to THE LITERARY DIGEST show *Pravda* (Moscow) making frank admission that the opposition within the party has dealt it a shock. But it denies any slightest danger that the Communist party is not ready to meet and conquer all opposition. Says *Pravda:*

"In recent months we have observed that in moments of especially sharp resistance by class enemies, various party members, surrendering to the class hostile mood to become their mouthpiece, began to organize groups for a struggle against the Leninist party-line. These attempts grow feebler each time.

"The present counter-revolutionary group developed in its documents a real program for capitalist restoration, prophesying the necessity of dissolution of collective farms and State-owned farms, demanding a policy that would give Socialist enterprises created by heroic labor and enthusiasm of the working-class into the hands of the capitalists.

"The group consists chiefly of people who for many years have fought against the party-line. The sharp point of their furious criticism is now directed against the leadership which for several years has shown its loyalty to Leninism, to the Socialist revolution, to the Comintern, which proved to the whole world its ability to advance the Socialist revolution—not with sparkling phrases but with great deeds of living Socialist construction."



He Still Smokes and Smiles

Soviet Russia's "Big Boss" Stalin blows all his enemies away easily as smoke rises from his pipe.

—Deni in "Pravda" (Moscow).

WITH a loud cry of defiance, *Pravda* goes on to declare that "of course the dozen or two oppositionists who rode into the camp of counter-revolution can not shake our ranks." But, at the same time, the editor calls attention to the urgency of the moment, and issues this warning:

"This case must draw the attention of all party members to the necessity for a still more decisive struggle against all attempts to undermine trust in party decisions and the need for increased class vigilance at any symptom of opportunism.

"The Central Committee emphasizes the determination of the party mercilessly to expel anybody who takes the road of opportunism, the road of factional struggle, because that road leads to the camp of counter-revolution, of which the living example is Trotzky.

"The party will demand absolute frankness from every member as well as absolutely loyal support."

Izvestia, official organ of the Central Executive Committee, does not comment directly on the expulsion of the twenty-two members of the Communist party, but it does say that "remnants of the liquidated kulak class continue their desperate opposition along the entire Socialist front." What is more, *Izvestia* calls attention to the fact that:

"The class enemy finds support from the left-overs of beaten Trotzkyism and from deviators from some former oppositionists who still are attempting to carry on their double-faced treacherous work.

"Our party remains as heretofore—a monolithic steel detachment of fighters for complete victory for Socialism."

AMONG the Russian press of anti-Soviet persuasion is *Socialistichesky Viestnik*, a Russian moderate Socialist weekly published in Berlin. The secret Moscow correspondent of this newspaper wrote some time before the present disclosures about the "conspiracy" within the Communist party in Russia, and said:

"In well-informed circles of Moscow a great deal is being said about 'the letter of eighteen Communists' in which Stalin's policy is subjected to severe criticism.

"This letter, which, of course, bore no signatures, reflects the views of the so-called 'new opposition,' which is composed of the

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former 'Right' and 'Left' oppositionists, who now have concluded an alliance.

"The chief plank of their platform is 'Down with Stalin.'

"The letter is written in the form of an appeal to the members of the Communist party. Its quintessence lies in the phrase: 'Stalin must be removed because he is responsible for the failure of the Five-Year Plan and because he has established the dictatorial régime in the Communist party.'"

FURTHERMORE, this secret Moscow correspondent advises us that the oppositionists in Moscow blame Stalin for the famine already existent in the Ukraine, and which also threatens all Russia, and he continues:

"With equal ruthlessness the 'eighteen Communists' criticize other branches of Stalin's domestic policies.

"Russia's heavy industries are a failure; its light industries are not advancing a step further.

"Stalin's Government has lost all stedfastness of purpose; it senselessly zigzags, jumps from one thing to another.

"To-day, the mining of coal and the rolling of metal are declared to be the chief task of Soviet economics. To-morrow that is forgotten and all attention is concentrated on the production of merchandise for workmen.

"After numerous trials of the technical experts, it was decided to follow a conciliatory course toward these 'former intellectuals.' But no sooner was that decision taken than again a series of trials—on fictitious charges—was started against them.

"Especially vacillating is Stalin's policy toward the peasants. Here the jumping from one thing to another is especially dangerous. At the present moment one must either go ahead with the liquidation of the peasants' individual economic freedom, or, to the contrary, admit that the whole collective farm policy is a failure, and make concessions to the peasants.

"When Lenin decided that the militant rural Communism was a mistake and that economic freedom in the shape of the New Economic Policy was to be introduced, he took special pains to make it clear to the peasants that the Government decided to give in to them and to heed their wishes.

"Stalin, on the contrary, changes his mind time and again; to-day makes half-hearted concessions, and fears lest the peasants and the party should notice them, and to-morrow revokes them.

"The result is that his policy is understood neither by those who must enforce it, nor by those on whom it must be enforced, and nobody trusts him."

Keystone

Stalin Was Too Much for Them

Leo Kameneff (left) and Gregory Zinovieff, expelled from the Communist party, together with twenty-two others, not because these two were active conspirators but they were in close contact with the foes of Stalin, who would oust him for incompetency as the "Big Boss."

BUT the greatest indignation of the "eighteen Communists" is aroused against Stalin because of his policy toward the Russian workers, and this secret Moscow correspondent relates:

"On his death-bed, Lenin feared that Stalin would sow discord and intrigues among the Communist party leaders. But Stalin, the 'eighteen Communists' say, did worse: he has managed to alienate the sympathies of the working-class from the Communist party.

"Now the workers belonging to the professional unions, the Communists working in economic organizations, the peasants belonging and not belonging to the collective farms, are all against Stalin. Against him, too, is the bulk of the Communist party."

The letter of the "eighteen Communists" ends with an appeal to carry out Lenin's maxim:

"'A bad leader must be fired, and that is all.'"

Motor Banditry in France

HIGHWAY ROBBERY MADE EASY through the use of the motor-car has become such a menace in England that editors are urging the severest kind of penalties for convicted motor bandits.

At the same time they cast their eyes searchingly toward the Continent, to find out whether the modern "Knights of the Road" are as great a plague there as they are on English highways. Evidence from one source—the Paris correspondent of the London *Observer*—indicates that the motor bandit in France is not yet such a dangerous person as he already is in England. He may become so, but at present he is not, and there are three reasons for it, according to this informant:

"First, road traffic is not developed to such a degree of intensity as in England.

"Second, the conditions attaching to the delivery of motor-driving licenses are much more severe.

"Third, the law is particularly kind to the man who wounds or even kills in defense of his property."

Another point noted by this Paris correspondent is that altho French roads are straight, numerous and, on the whole, good, France has none of the great wide trunk roads of which there is a full system in England. But in any case, the roads are comparatively little used except by tourists. And long-distance auto-car services, while fairly common in the south of France, are in their infancy elsewhere, and we read:

"Industrial transport by road can not be said not to exist at all, and will probably increase fairly rapidly; but there is not yet much of it.

"As for business men, few of them have left the railway for the road except the commercial traveler, who finds the road much more convenient to cover his network of small towns.

"The result of all this is that the road does not at present offer sufficient prizes to the highwayman to tempt him to spend much of his time exploiting it."

TRUE, it is not impossible for a criminal, once convicted, to travel in a motor-car in France, *The Observer's* correspondent continues, but it is much harder for him to get a driving license, or to use a license issued to somebody else.

The French driving license, it appears, bears the photograph and signature of the holder. To obtain it, the applicant not only has to pass an examination to show his driving competence, but he must produce certain identity papers, which are not only evidence of his responsibility but of the fact that he has never been convicted of an offense. We read then:

"A whole chapter might be written on the means of control which the police possess in France, through the liability of any one to produce identity papers on demand.

"The system would at least enable them at once to identify a criminal if a law were passed forbidding him to ride in a motor-car—which the English police would find some difficulty in doing. It already enables them to refuse a driving license to a criminal. Of course, it can be and is evaded as all systems are; but it is a certain protection."

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Jugo-Slavia's "Veiled" Revolution

THEY CALL IT "VEILED REVOLUTION" in Belgrade, the capital of Jugo-Slavia, the Triple Kingdom that unites the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes.

But the "veil" is lifted with press reports of a strict blockade of the shores of the province of Lika, where the Croats are said to be strongest in their attempt to break away from the Triple Kingdom, which they joined enthusiastically fourteen years ago, when they left the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Sixty-five miles of coast-line are patrolled by Jugo-Slav destroyers and subchasers with orders to fire on all ships refusing to halt at the first command.

These severe measures, say Fiume (Italy) Associated Press dispatches, were set in motion to stop the flow of contraband arms from Veglia and Pago Islands and the mainland.

All houses along the Croatian coast, we read further, are required to extinguish their lights after 6 P. M., and the inhabitants told to stay at home under penalty of arrest. Fishermen are forbidden to leave the port, and the few ships permitted to go to Veglia have police officers on board.

THAT the ideal of uniting the southern Slavs in sentiment as well as geographically is a goal very far away is the judgment of a Special Correspondent of the London *Evening Standard*. He praises King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia as a cultured hard-working, plain-living dictator, but adds that the King's path of reform is "pitted with suspicion and misunderstanding." This informant goes on:

"The Croats, who cast off the yoke of Austria-Hungary after the war and threw in their lot with Serbia, have since been many times disillusioned.

"At the outset, adventurers, financiers, and militarists exploited for themselves the immense possibilities of 'Greater Serbia.' War reparations paid into Belgrade vanished overnight into their rapacious pockets.

"Croatia was treated as a spoil of war, and bitter memories were revived of battles between Croatian soldiers fighting for Austria-Hungary and Serbians fighting for the Allies. 'Defeated Croatia' was forced to pay double taxes, while 'victorious Serbia' was let off tax-free.

"Croats, naturally, recalled the piping times of prosperity and peace under their former rulers, forgetting the disadvantages."

KING ALEXANDER has been able to lessen the evil of corruption, *The Evening Standard's* correspondent assures us, but in place of that grievance, the Croats have now half a dozen more. Excessive centralization is perhaps their chief complaint, for, it seems, the most insignificant Croatian appointments, such as mayors of country villages and the like, are made directly from Belgrade. This irks the Croats, who are on a higher cultural level than their southern brothers, and "hate this form of subjugation."

In addition to political and temperamental differences, it appears, there is another and very important difference—religion. The Serbs are members of the Serbian-Orthodox Church, and the Croats are Roman Catholics. But this informant points out particularly that when you go away from the cities you are brought to realize more vividly the extent of the disaffection which conflicts with King Alexander's unity ideas, and he relates:

"The spirit of Robin Hood is alive in some of the remote country districts.

"Peasants, distracted by the agrarian crisis which has ruined them, hounded by tax-collectors demanding arrears, have fled to the mountains and woods and there formed armed bands of defense against the King's men.

"Guerrilla warfare in the mountains, raids on outlying police-stations are becoming more and more frequent. When the gendarmerie endeavor to drive off cattle as security for tax arrears, the 'Green Companies for the Preservation of Peasants' Rights,' as they are called, sally from their strongholds and wage battle. Often there are deaths.

"Many of the outlaws have been captured.

"At least one thousand peasants are awaiting trial in the prisons of Jugo-Slavia on a charge of fomenting revolution throughout the Triple Kingdom. They include Serbs and Bosnians as well as Croats and Slovenes.

"And in the wide-spread nature of this movement lies the chief danger to Alexander's *régime*."

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"A Mortal Disease"

Afflicts Jugo-Slavia, say the Croats, who are ready for open rebellion to be freed from the Triple Kingdom of which Alexander is King-Dictator.

BY perseverance and a broadening of his policy, the prediction is hazarded that King Alexander may solve the problem of the Croats. But at present, it is charged, Alexander seems unwilling to alter the prison system and the spy system to combat suspicion mania, and this informant adds:

"If he can persuade himself to introduce a larger measure of local administration with less militarism, more tolerance, and police leniency he will have done much to reconcile the savagery of the Serb and the stupid obstinacy of the Croat.

"Time may bring healing—if the economic crisis now fanning the forces of opposition in Serbia itself can be overcome.

"Jugo-Slavia will survive as long as opposition to the present régime is confined to Macedonia and Croatia. But if and when the heart of the kingdom, Serbia, really begins to get restive the Triple Kingdom's present dangers will increase tenfold."

DR. MATCHEK, called the undisputed leader of 90 per cent. of the Croatian people, is reported by a Manchester *Guardian* correspondent, lately returned from Zagreb, as saying that the Croats would willingly and enthusiastically leave Jugo-Slavia and fend for themselves either alone or in a free, loose alliance with almost any of their neighbors who would accept their terms.

The most important of these is the principle that the Croats must in future have "our gun on our shoulder and our pocket in our own breeches"—that is, full political military and financial autonomy. But Dr. Matchek told *The Guardian's* correspondent that there is no danger of immediate violent revolution, because—

"It is no use murdering a rich uncle from whom you hope to inherit, when you know that if left to himself he must die a natural death shortly.

"Jugo-Slavia is like a man suffering from a mortal disease—sure to die shortly. That death will free Croatia.

"But it is no use wasting the blood of our young men needlessly. My whole influence and that of my friends is being used to hold back our peasants."

Because of this interview with *The Guardian's* correspondent, Belgrade press cables inform us, Dr. Matchek was arrested and put in jail at Zagreb. Later the Government announced his provisional release after he had been severely questioned.

Altho Dr. Matchek is reported in these dispatches to have said he had been incorrectly quoted in *The Guardian*, he repeated to the police his conviction that the present régime in Jugo-Slavia will inevitably destroy the country.

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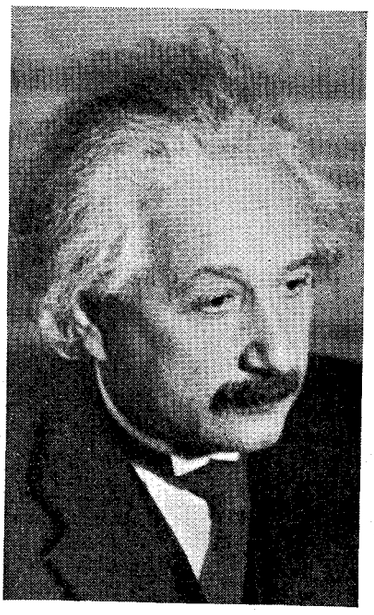
Einstein for Us

WITH THE FAR-FAMED ALBERT EINSTEIN of the bristling locks and mustache as professor in the projected Institute for Advanced Study, mathematics should bristle, too, in America.

Technically he will be Professor of Mathematical and Theoretical Physics, and will occupy a home in Princeton annually from October 1 to April 15, beginning next autumn.

Germany will claim his vacations.

Never having changed his Swiss citizenship, it is not expected that he will become an American.



Dr. Albert Einstein

Who will bring mathematics and physics into the higher consciousness of America.

It will be "a scholar's paradise," this Institute, of which the School of Mathematics will be the first department organized. It was for this end, as we learn in the New York *Times*, that Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld of Newark, New Jersey, donated $5,000,000 in 1930. Temporary quarters will be found in Fine Hall, the graduate mathematical building at Princeton, until the permanent buildings—probably near Princeton—are ready.

THE director of the Institute will be Dr. Abraham Flexner, and those who recall his book "Universities, American, English, and German," published in 1930, and noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, will expect the Institute to realize the ideas he exprest there.

The Times gives some hints that one among our institutions will not support the accompanying "rah-rah" of college life—intercollegiate games, coonskin coats, parties out of town, cramming at the end of a course for examinations, rushes, cannon-fights, monkey-shines in general:

"It will concentrate its aim exclusively upon quality in the selection of its teachers and students and in the nature of its work in scholarship and research. There will be no emphasis upon mere numbers, either in teachers or students or courses.

"It will consist of a small number of scholars, teachers, research workers, and students, who will devote themselves to the really fundamental things under a régime of the most severe intellectual pattern.

"The Institute, it is hoped, will accomplish certain definite things in setting a new trend in higher education in America. It will remunerate its staff and faculty so well that it is expected to establish beyond question the value of the 'full-time principle,' showing how much greater results may be obtained when teachers are freed from the distraction and worry of seeking additional remuneration from labors outside of the university.

"It is also hoped that it will establish a new line of thought toward the placing of more emphasis upon the individual among university graduates.

"It is expected that the Institute will attract students of an independent turn of mind, who will go out from the Institute after completing their work there as distinct individuals rather than as the ordinary standardized products of a university professional school.

"In order to further this aim of individualism, the Institute will remain entirely separate from any conventional university or college conception and from the distractions of 'collegiate' life in America.

"The Institute will be exclusively a post-graduate university, entirely separated from the 'collegiate' activities of existing American higher education and completely divorced from the 'vocational' courses of American universities which Dr. Flexner criticized so severely in his book. It will be devoted to scholarship and research in the spirit of pure science, without outside distractions."

ANTICIPATING the question why mathematics should lead in the Institute's activities, Dr. Flexner is quoted as saying:

"Mathematics is perhaps the most fundamental of all the disciplines. An institution such as we are engaged in establishing need at no time ask of itself what of practical importance can be expected of this or that person, this or that subject, this or that investigation. The history of civilization proves abundantly that sound scientific work does not only gratify human curiosity but almost invariably leads to unexpected results. . . .

"Over a hundred years have passed away since Faraday at the Royal Institution in London began to play with electricity. He had absolutely no idea that his investigations would have any practical consequences or any theoretical consequences beyond the satisfaction of his curiosity, and yet everything that we do to-day with electricity is more or less closely dependent upon the unfettered investigations which Faraday was fortunately in position to make."

New York *Times* studio photograph

Dr. Abraham Flexner

Who will have no "vocational" courses or coonskin coats in his institute.

DR. EINSTEIN'S latest pronouncement shows how he likes to deal in large figures. He gives the earth a great age, but other scientists disagree. As Arthur Brisbane reports him in the New York *American:*

"Professor Einstein says the earth is older than scientists have supposed. Instead of being only 3,000,000,000 years old, it is 10,000,000,000 years old. Ten thousand million years seems very old, but there is nothing unreasonable about it, altho there is a big gap between 10,000,000,000 years and the 6,000 years mentioned in the Bible.

"Nature rejoices in big figures. 'Outer spiral nebulae,' in any one of which our earth, our sun, and all the planets would be like a drop of water in the ocean, are moving away from us at the speed of 12,500 miles per second. Try to realize that speed. That is part of the expansion of the universe which began 10,000,000,000 years ago. The earth was born about then."

Scientists quoted in various dispatches seem to think Einstein's figure only relatively correct. Some insist that our globe is a mere 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 years of age, while others run it up to 30,000,000,000.

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Walking Out on Music

TWENTY-SIX MINUTES OF WANDERING in a jungle seemed too much for some in the audience at the opening concert of the Philadelphia orchestra in its home city.

"Fifty or sixty," we read, refused to enter the jungle at all, and left the place; "three-quarters to seven-eighths" refused a second excursion, for the conductor repeated the dose.

Mr. Stokowski, conductor of the famous orchestra, uses no baton, his electric hands, with long fingers, serve every purpose in enforcing his will. Neither is he troubled with a score, since his retentive memory leads him through even the darkest jungle of music.

The offending composition that put these numbers to flight was Werner Josten's "Jungle." It took thirteen minutes to perform, but Mr. Stokowski played it twice. He did the same thing at two succeeding concerts, which leads the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to ask, "Hasn't Mr. Josten written anything but 'Jungle'? Is this year of modern music to be a whole session of 'Jungle'? One or two 'Jungles' may be very nice, but six 'Jungles' in a row are quite an obstacle to even the hardened musical explorer."

The whole question, in fact, of including modern music in orchestra programs this season agitates Philadelphia. Directors of the orchestra had announced that "debatable music should be postponed until a more suitable time," which was met by a letter of protest from subscribers and patrons.

YET the directors point to a marked falling off in individual ticket sales for programs made up largely of modern music. Besides, the presentation of certain modern works frequently occasions an outlay of considerable extra money.

"The performance of Josten's 'Jungle' cost several hundreds of dollars."

Copyright by *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

As Seen by Jo Metzer

Stokowski seems to say, "If you don't like it, you can walk out."

As to the walkout of the audience, *The Public Ledger's* comment after the first concert is:

"The presentation of an ultramodern composition, 'Jungle,' at the Philadelphia Orchestra's opening concert did not cause the explosion which might have been expected in view of the heated discussion of 'debatable music.'

"Of course, it is to be recognized that this controversy has been materially relieved by an undercurrent of humor and by the generally high level upon which it has been conducted. But some credit may be bestowed upon Mr. Stokowski for his handling of the situation.

"It was thoughtful of the director to precede the presentation of 'Jungle' with a brief description of the music as he had come to understand it 'after a study of many months.' Within a few moments the audience thus acquired some appreciation of what the composer was trying to do. It was also an act of consideration to place this number last on the program, so that those who did not care to listen to it could leave.

"The fact that some fifty or sixty persons did leave does not afford a real measure of the audience's approval or disapproval of this method of handling the situation. Many more may have taken the invitation as a 'dare,' to which they promptly reacted by sitting tighter. But, all in all, an event about which there had been much apprehension passed without serious discord, even in the music of 'Jungle.'"

Viewing the retreating Philadelphians, the Brooklyn *Eagle* finds a new argument in behalf of modern music:

"Apparently the constant dripping wears the rocks of patience away. Perhaps, also, recent declarations that the orchestra would go slow on 'debatable' music had something to do with the inimical reaction to further vivisection of the tympanum.

"Foreigners have sometimes commented on the docility of the American audience. It hates to retaliate on a performer of any kind. It may feel that he has failed to give the money's worth, that he has unjustifiably taken its valuable time, given it a headache and hurt its esthetic feelings, but it forbears from chasing him down the block, and even from pelting him with curses and other things.

"Modern music will perform a real service if it teaches audiences to assert themselves. It may induce the worm not only to turn but to put on boxing-gloves, carry a big stick, and hold a knife in his teeth. All this might help keep performances to the mark that the public taste should require.

"Without literally breaking the peace, an audience determined to do so could make its disapprobation sufficiently felt. If modern music will teach the public the gentle art of expressing disapproval, then we may as well have some of it."

The College Sobers

"COUNTRY-CLUB ATMOSPHERE" is fading from the American college scene this year. But "campus morale has been more affected than has college enrolment, altho the latter shows a slight decrease."

The New York *Sun* furnishes atmosphere and facts from a survey that reaches east and west:

"The fur-coat-and-roadster cliques are so decimated, it is reported, as to be negligible factors in this year's enrolment.

"The type of student who, in the boom days when their fathers were able to supply pocket money bountifully, considered the campus as a meeting ground for congenial youth and a base from which to organize week-end excursions, is far in the minority.

"College authorities in all parts of the country report the undergraduate facing his studies with a realization that life is real and earnest.

"Enrolment statistics available indicate only a fractional falling off of registrations —a drop of 3 or 4 per cent. from last year's.

"Western and Eastern colleges have as many, or in certain cases, more students than last year. Colleges in the Central States show losses as a rule.

"However, Columbia University reports a slight decrease. Most local institutions began the current semester with enrolments approximately the same as in recent years.

"The University of Illinois reported a drop from 10,525 to 9,263, a loss of 1,262. The University of California at Berkeley shows a gain of 608 registrations. Official comment is that the rise is due to continuation of studies by many who normally would leave before or just after graduation if any attractive business or pleasure venture presented itself. It appears that many college men of depression years are acquiring more thorough educations, because there is nothing better to do.

"Of the women's colleges Vassar shows a higher enrolment than last year, 1,209 against 1,143. Smith dropt slightly from 2,060 to 1,990. Wellesley reported a negligible decrease from 1,559 to 1,526."

SCHOLARSHIPS, loans and part-time employment are in greater demand than ever before:

"Many universities report numerous cases of financial distress among students. The applications for the usual student jobs such as waiting on tables, clerking in shops, operating clothes-pressing and laundry agencies are greater than at any time in the last decade.

"Students rush avidly to buy second-hand clothing and any bargain in the necessities of college life that will enable them to save a few pennies."

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A Bit of Americana in the Dance

The ritual dance of the now almost defunct Shaker is the basis of a dance devised by Doris Humphrey for J. P. McEvoy's "Americana."

On With the Dance

POPULAR INTEREST IN THE DANCE ART is progressing with amazing rapidity.

At least this is the opinion of Mr. S. Hurok, whose career as an impresario is associated with such names as Pavlowa, Isadora Duncan, Loie Fuller, Mary Wigman, and Escudero.

Backed up by these shining achievements of the past, his future season promises new recruits from far-away India—Hindu dancers and musicians who will present ritualistic dance-dramas of the East.

All this on the authority of Samuel S. Modell in the New York *American*, where Mr. Hurok is quoted as saying further:

"No artistic projects can be too novel for New York. This is the most open-minded city in the world. If an artist can not make his mark here and receive recognition, then he can not anywhere else in the world.

"If managers, both in the artistic and commercial fields, complain of the depression, in most cases they have nothing to blame but their own stuffy, outmoded attractions. The public is always eager to gulp in refreshing novelties, and my experience shows that it supports them handsomely—if they are of high caliber."

DANCERS in past seasons have been grateful for the illuminating comments on their art by Mr. W. J. Henderson, music critic of *The Sun*, yet Mr. Henderson, in previewing the season, expresses some bewilderment that the assignment is given to him, and hands us some shrewd comment on present dance tendencies:

"Some years ago the art of dancing was wished on this department. We do not know why, since the dance is distinctly a dramatic art. Its relation to music may be traced faintly in its rhythmic elements, and, strangely enough, the relation becomes more apparent when the only music is that of percussion instruments, as in some of the singular visual patterns of Mary Wigman.

"Well, there will be dances in the course of the season—futuristic, optimistic, pessimistic, plastic, drastic, and bombastic. Many of them will be symbolical, and many of them will be the messages delivered over the footlights. The most important and widely significant, we think, will be 'Mourning becomes electrons.'

"This department will continue to gaze upon the movements of dancers with becoming respect. We cherish the fond hope that the artists will not try to teach us too much. We are rather fatigued with going into the theater to be taught lessons in morals, philosophies, and various ologies.

"At times we run with almost incredible speed to something which is just a genuinely good show with a point to it, like 'Of Thee I Sing.' When the playwrights insist on being teachers all the time, we feel like crying out with Brother Crawford: 'I will not stand for it.'

"Probably one reason why all the world loved Pavlowa was that she did not have any philosophies to inculcate. She simply strove to show us beauty in motion. That kind of dancing is not now in fashion. This is a pity. It could exist side by side with the delineative art. There are people who can enjoy both. But not those with the towering brows of the typical dance patron.

"This department will endeavor to follow these patrons into the stratosphere. If our balloon proves to be only a fragile bladder and will not endure the strain, let us be forgiven, for at least we mean well. And we love the dance—so long as it is a dance and not a geometrical demonstration of a theorem."

NOT much is provided for record so far this season. But the groups headed by Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman that have formerly belonged among the purveyors of esoteric dance ideas, now appear in J. P. McEvoy's third edition of "Americana" and lend new distinction to the "commercial review." At least so Brooks Atkinson of *The Times* avers:

"No other commercial revue has gone quite as far with its dancing. There are the usual tap-dance turns and several beguiling chorus numbers. Peggy Cartwright, who is an engaging baggage, Gordon Smith, and Georgie Tapps are breezy enough for any show in the rapid-patter flourishes.

"But with the Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey dancers the musical revue begins to acquire plastic ideas. To the tune of 'Satan's Little Lamb' they dance a fantastic number in the best vein of the modern stage. But Charles Weidman's lithographic portrait of a Madison Square bout has a descriptive rhythm that gives the dance a new prestige in the theater, and the ballet of waves sweeping across a beach is breathlessly lovely. Amid all its confusion of humorous ideas 'Americana' has set a pioneer's standard with its choreography."

The Cover

THE nymph in the wood enjoys the grateful spot of sunlight surrounded by deep shadows of autumn.

Van Dearing Perrine, the artist, was born in Garnett, Kansas, and lives at Maplewood, New Jersey. In his art he is self-taught. He is an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York, and has received medals from the Charleston and San Francisco expositions. He is represented in the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington.

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America Debunked

AMERICA FROM A FORD—see it, as a literary traveler did, and find believers if you can.

Following his trail, and accepting America as he sees it, you will be rather doubtful of the exalted phrases in the national anthem. You will find little to-day of the solid virtues it extols. The land where our fathers died has become a cemetery of ideals. Patriotism is rather watery, like the eyes of a beer-drinker.

America, we are solemnly told, has little to be proud of except its Pilgrim past. We are a nation of drifters on a turgid tide, it seems, moving nowhere and rather content to remain where we are.

The America seen by Morris Markey in 16,000 miles of travel makes a blue picture. In his stop-overs he avoided professional spokesmen and orators of the day, and hunted for people who are not accustomed to saying what they think about themselves and their country; who, indeed, are rarely asked for their opinions. Some five hundred of them bared their souls to Mr. Markey—coal-miners and farmers, movie stars and ranchmen, steel puddlers and merchants, tramps and bankers. We have the running narrative in "This Country of Yours" (Little, Brown and Company), brightly written, but a rather sorry tale—a tale of a motley crew crying aloud for a leader, drifting only as events move them.

Mr. Markey's conclusions are that Americans are "courageous, amiable, uninformed; actuated by no vestige of national ethic or national ideal; in fact, one of the most aimless great nations that the world has known." Perhaps he was more or less unfortunate in the route he picked.

Courtesy of Little, Brown and Company

"Everywhere I Encountered Skepticism"

Says Morris Markey, who, in an itinerary of 16,000 miles, found only one religious believer and little else of which we may be proud. We are, he says, an "aimless" people.

Mr. Markey has worked as a newspaper man, written for the magazines, published a novel, and established himself. His chief interest, we read, lies in "people—and trying to discover what makes them tick." If they tick at all in his hearing, the sound is rather faint. The works need oiling.

THE itinerant interviewer asked hundreds of people, "from coal-miners, who were hungry, to bankers and business men and shopgirls and housewives, what they were getting from their religion in these disturbed times."

Only one man said that his church, his God, was a prop to him. "He was sincere, and I believed him," records Mr. Markey. "The others, too, were sincere, and I believed them. Nowhere did I encounter a genuine religious feeling. Everywhere I encountered skepticism, distrust, or amusement, at the beliefs of our fathers." And he came to the conclusion "that Christianity is hardly to be considered at all as a force in American life, in directing its current or its desires."

Hear this:

"Whether it is in relation to this waning of Christianity, I do not know, but the fact is very clear that the ancient virtues are no longer taught in our country. Children are not reared to the stern chant of goodness. They climb haphazardly into adult life. The fetish is expression, the breaking down of hampering restraint, and the more easily assimilated doctrines of psychoanalysts. They are not immoral. They are simply without morals, save for those instinctive and defensive morals which survive unconsciously from more harshly ordered generations."

CONTRASTED with this lack in religion, Mr. Markey found all over the country, even in the remotest corners, an intense eagerness to embrace the amenities of art. The urge, he says, is a vital one, not an escape mechanism, not a by-end of the culture craze. "It is a very genuine movement, instinctive for the most part toward the enrichment of existence, toward finding a satisfying approach to life." It has promise—"we shall, perhaps, bring to flower the undisputed vigor and freshness which American art already has displayed."

It is the one cheerful tinkle in a medley of pessimism.

It is generally accepted, our motorist finds, that our government has broken down. True, he did not hear any such direct expression. "Americans have a natural tho generally unsuspected sentimental affection for their government: particularly for the Constitution (which virtually none of them has read), and for the charming romanticism of heroic fellows in powdered wigs writing it down. They like the theory immensely. But their attitude toward the practise is one of curiously bland amusement—an amusement that is born," the writer thinks, "of despair. Any movement toward a downright change in the machinery would be howled down at once, I think. That is the paradox."

THE most certain influence to prevent revolution in America, says Mr. Markey, is the Communism of Russia. "Everybody knows a few vague facts about Russia. And they view any suggestion of change in our system as the first awful step toward the nationalization of women, the murder of all self-respecting burghers and the looting of banks."

The forefathers of the Republic wouldn't know or speak to their descendants, who seem indifferent to whether democracy is safe or in peril, so long as they are individually safe:

"The ideals and the aims upon which our country was founded have disappeared. They no longer occupy our minds, privately or publicly.

"Freedom and equality, self-government and the pursuit of happiness survive only as phrases for Fourth of July orators. Nor have these worthy desires been replaced by other ideals, other aims. And the result is a subconscious demoralization which does not by any means spring wholly from the economic depression.

"The pain of such a national aimlessness is felt, unconsciously

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no doubt, by nearly every individual. It is one reason for our restlessness, our urgent desire for leadership, or for some not-too-painful catharsis that will cleanse us of our chaos and put purpose into our lives."

FOR his house-to-house inquiry into the habit, thought, custom, and inclination of the American species, Mr. Markey divided the country into sections—the Iron Empire, which has Pittsburgh as its core and runs to the Mesabi back of Duluth; the prairies; the frontier, which begins at Deadwood in the Dakota country and runs south through Cheyenne, Denver, and Santa Fé to the Rio Grande; the Pacific rim, the South, and the East.

Geography leaves its superficial markings, but the ingrained characteristics are much the same. Bewildered striving among those grimed by the mines and among the millionaires who live on top of them is little different from that of hard-bitten men and women who toil on the prairies and are too tired to dream. Along the frontier, man, with all his perfidy and heroism, has not been able to match the splendor of its setting, and is still struggling against forces of which he is not yet quite aware. On the Pacific rim he is exalted by the superabundance about him, and a little incoherent. But here, too, are people who signal for a ride to a better land.

The South, it seems, still spends much time in the attic of her soul, rummaging through trunks of lavender and old lace, and looking out at the wide swath that Sherman cut to the sea.

But there is a matter of importance here, something contrary to the belief of the untutored north of the line. It was a lawyer who told the visitor. He had helped free a Negro charged with the murder of a white man—carried the case to the State Supreme Court with the aid of a fund subscribed by white men. He said:

"Contrary to all general belief, there are thousands of men in the South who are genuinely interested in giving the Negro a square deal. And I mean Southern men, natives born and bred.

"Me, for instance. My people have lived in Georgia for four generations. I've never been out of the State more than three or four times. But I belong to the Inter-Racial Council—joined it after my interest in that case—and we are spending a lot of time and money to make conditions better for the Negroes, to give them better education, better social conditions, better justice in the courts."

IN this Georgia, we read, is not alone. Mr. Markey writes:

"It is not difficult for the visitor to drift within the influence of an odd enchantment, to fall into the error of an absurd romantic affection for that slightly shabby land, or the equal error of an uncouth irritation. Upon whichever side he leans, however, one fact is borne in upon him with augmenting persistence. The South will endure. It will endure as the South, and no matter what befalls, I do not think it will lose its identity. Its virtues and its defects are rooted deep, as they are rooted deep in very old people, and they are immune to the caprice of years."

And the East—more complex, but much the same; struggling for something—not quite satisfied.

At last New York, whose beauty from the harbor made Joseph Conrad weep into his pointed beard. Mr. Markey finds it "amusing and enchantingly beautiful and stimulating—noisy, curst with an abominable climate, crowded with perfectly terrible people." But he "would not trade it for the loveliest vale in all of Arcady." He "would not leave it, even to join the lotus eaters."

So America, as seen from a Ford by Morris Markey, late of Alexandria on the Potomac; now of New York on the Subway.

Prayer in Affliction

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Keep me from bitterness. It is so easy
To nurse sharp, bitter thoughts each dull, dark hour!
Against self-pity, Man of Sorrows, defend me
With Thy deep sweetness and Thy gentle power!
And out of all this hurt of pain and heartbreak
Help me to harvest a new sympathy
For suffering humankind, a wiser pity
For those who lift a heavier cross with Thee!

—*The Times, New York.*

The Modern Woman's Rediscovery of Religion

"I CAN'T THINK WHAT KEEPS HER GOING!"

"Perhaps she has a religion."

"Oh, no! It can't be that. She's too intelligent!"

They were discussing a woman whose gaiety and courage had withstood circumstances that would crush an ordinary mortal and had commanded the respect and affection of their entire community.

Sitting thoughtfully sewing by the fireside that winter afternoon, the woman who suggested that religion might be the most invincible protection in time of adversity was Helen Cody Baker, a youthful grandmother, ex-journalist, and resident of a Chicago suburb.

Soon she discovered that most of the enlightened women of her community unconsciously assumed, as had her fireside friend, that religion and intelligence had nothing in common. At her reading and discussion club subjects ranged all the way from psychology and philosophy to drama, poetry, and fiction. Only at last, out of the growing frankness and intensity, did the talk get down to essentials of life, and finally focus on religion.

Then, so Mrs. Baker tells us in *The Survey Graphic* (New York), she made the discovery that to the majority of these women—good wives, devoted mothers, conscientious members of the social order, possest of keen intelligence—to most of them "religion was nothing living or vital. They might not openly deny it, but they seldom thought about it at all. It had no definite part in their lives."

HELEN CODY BAKER confesses in *The Survey Graphic* that she felt backed up against a wall. She was not smug enough to believe that all her women friends were wrong and she alone right. At last they asked her frankly: "What is your religion, that you care enough about it to defend it?" At the request of these friends, "and at the risk of being taken for an amateur missionary," Helen Cody Baker composed "a modern woman's catechism."

It is too long to reprint here, but the following excerpts reveal the audacious modernity of its quality:

"Q. Do you realize that you are only a tiny atom of humanity, and that humanity is a transitory scum on the surface of a minor planet?

"A. What you say is true. But it is just as true that if we think of ourselves as scum, we will behave like scum. If we think of ourselves as significant parts of a scheme that has meaning, consistency, and possibilities of growth, we may—even while we realize that the wind passeth over us and we are gone, and the place thereof shall know us no more—accomplish something of eternal life.

"In our own time we have an example of this in Gandhi. The powerful radiations of the thinking of that one tiny atom of scum have profoundly troubled a great empire and threaten the economic stability of the whole world.

"Q. Why are you a Christian rather than a follower of some other teacher?

"A. Because I believe Christ's great contribution to the religious philosophy of mankind, 'A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another,' is the surest way to human happiness.

"And because I believe that when the story of His life is stript of every superstition—every miracle, even—tho I do not take it upon myself to deny His miracles—enough is left

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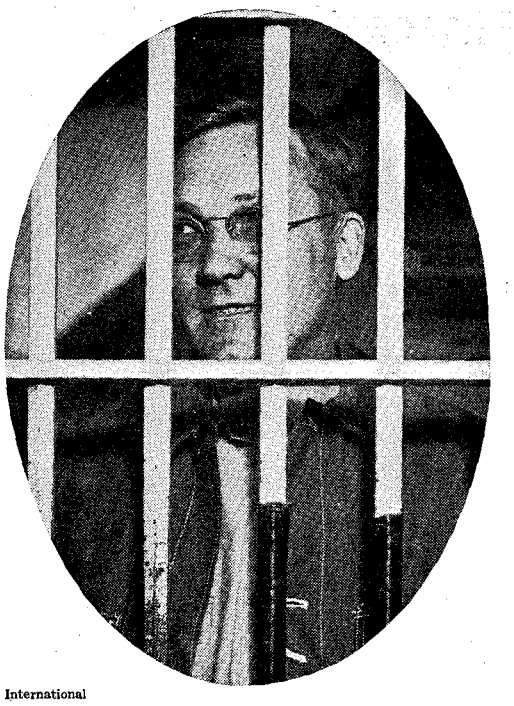
of fineness, of courage, of stedfastness and of hope to make Him the greatest of our teachers."

Among the clever women of her acquaintance, Mrs. Baker is willing to wager that "ten have read a dozen books on psychology since one has read the New Testament from cover to cover. They think clearly and deeply on every other subject, but some door of their minds is closed and bolted to religion."

And this typical American woman, who is now on the staff of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, concludes with an eloquent appeal to American women to reopen their minds to religious faith. Helen Cody Baker writes:

"Shall we turn our backs on the adventure of Christianity because it is inconvenient or difficult? If we do, we shall lose from our lives something that sustained and comforted our fathers, in which there is still help for us in these troubled years.

"If our mothers and grandmothers needed a religion in their relatively simple lives, how much more do we require one in these days of terrific speed and blinding glare? To meet the challenge of this age we must call on all the beauty, and all the strength, and all the selflessness that there is in the world. Religion is no more nor less than that call and the answer to it."



International

He's Against the Bars

The Rev. Bob Shuler, dry evangelist, who is running on three tickets for Senator from California. This picture was taken two years ago, when he was serving a sentence for contempt.

Bob Shuler's Red-Hot Race for the Senate

RUNNING ON THREE TICKETS, Prohibition, Republican, and Democratic, the Rev. Bob Shuler may leap into the Senate from California.

And, if he does—well, there won't be any snoozing in that Chamber when the Reverend Bob gets the floor. Born in a cabin in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, he has all the fighting proclivities of a bobcat. He tears at his enemies tooth and toenail, and then harnesses them to his own wagon. Manchester Boddy tells us some of that in his Editor's Column in the Los Angeles *Illustrated News* (Rep.). Others fill in.

"Think of Holy Bob, wide awake and orating to beat the band, while a whole nation snickers," writes Dean Richmond in his Brass Tacks column in the Los Angeles *Record*, an independent Scripps-Canfield paper. "Yes, sir, he'll rock the country with hot lava and laughter."

Pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Los Angeles, since 1920, Mr. Shuler is by way of being a ministerial rival of Aimee McPherson. He has attracted the nation's ear as owner and operator of a broadcasting station, and its eye as editor of *Bob Shuler's Magazine*, and as associate editor of *The Home and State*, an antisaloon organ. He is the author of several brochures, among them "McPhersonism."

It's an unusual Senatorial campaign, made possible by California's primary law, and the whole country is watching it. Mr. Shuler is the evangelist candidate of the Prohibition party, and got his name on the tickets of the two major parties also. The youthful Tallant Tubbs is the Republican wet candidate, and William Gibbs McAdoo is the Democratic candidate—a personal dry, but a supporter of the Democratic wet platform. Mr. Shuler's total in the major-party primaries, Arthur Krock tells us in the New York *Times*, was 296,000 votes, or 34,000 more than Mr. McAdoo's, and 82,000 more than Mr. Tubbs's—the victors in those contests.

MR. SHULER has split Mr. McAdoo's vote among the drys, and the Democrats can't make a deal with him because that would finish McAdoo. The Republicans are equally at a loss how to attract his strength. So Mr. Shuler, who has indorsed neither President Hoover nor Governor Roosevelt, has the leaders of the major parties at their wits' end and biting their finger-nails. Rated a better man on the stump than either of his opponents, Mr. Shuler's candidacy is aided, too, by the fact, as G. Gould Lincoln, staff correspondent of the Washington *Star*, tells us, that Tubbs has a lot of enemies in the Republican camp and McAdoo is disliked by many of the Democrats.

Yes, the Reverend Bob is a colorful candidate in a colorful land. When he was big enough to handle a hoe he worked as a farm boy. He put himself through college, and became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He went to California twelve years ago, and, as he says, "almost immediately put on a fight against greed, graft, corruption, and exploitation."

"A magnetic speaker, solid of frame, rich of voice, and clever," writes Mr. Lincoln, he loves a scrap, and the outcome of his fights, we read, has been very gratifying to him. As a preacher he fought the battles of the poor in the coal-fields of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, assailed the saloon for fourteen years in Texas, helped defeat the late Senator Bailey for Governor of the Lone Star State, and "collected evidence and facts upon which Jim Ferguson, then Governor of Texas, was impeached."

IN California, as Mr. Lincoln accepts his statements, Mr. Shuler has put a number of officials in jail, driven others out of office, among them the former chief of police of Los Angeles, and saved the taxpayers millions of dollars.

He got into trouble with the Federal Radio Commission, which revoked his radio license because, it was alleged, he was too free in his epithets, such as "rascals, scoundrels, scalawags, bootleggers, skunks, dirty whelps, and thieves," and because he sought to promote religious strife and antagonism. He is said to have been particularly severe on Catholics and Jews. His appeal from the decision of the Federal Radio Commission is in the hands of the District of Columbia courts. He has twice been a defendant on charges of criminal libel, we read, but the only time he has spent in jail was fourteen days on a contempt citation. That was two years ago.

"The shocking truth is, we are for Shuler—Battling Bob, the pet of some 200,000 'American voters' with funny-shaped heads," we read in *Rob Wagner's Script*, a little magazine published in Beverly Hills, California, by that well-known writer:

"We are for His Irreverence because we are for a few clowns in public life. As our solemn asses seem to get us nowhere, why not have some fun?

"True, the Rev. Bob knows no more about tariffs, farm relief, and other requirements for statesmanship than a chipmunk, but what of it? The greatest statesman of them all, Al Smith, couldn't be elected dog-catcher in dear old Kukluxland.

"Every community gets the kind of government it wants, and judging by the sum total of Bob's vote on three tickets, this community wants *him*. So why not elect him?"

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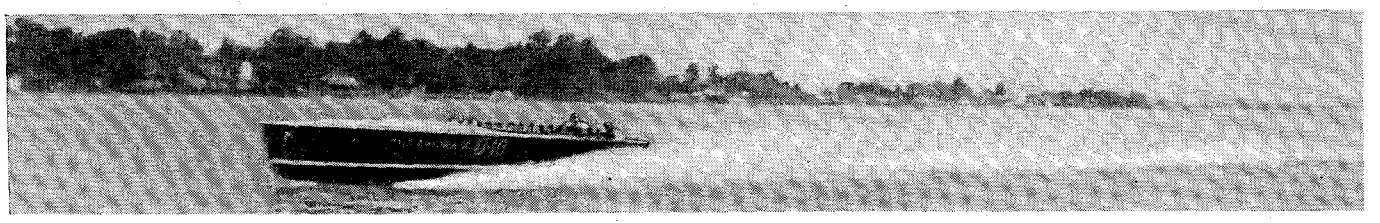


What Gar Wood's motors can teach you about buying an automobile

WHEN you're buying a car, it's well worthwhile to give more than a passing thought to the motor. For the motor is the most important part of the car.

Motors must meet more exacting requirements perhaps on the water and in the air than on land. So we believe you will be interested in some of the recent achievements of Packard motors in these two fields.

Take the four Twin-Six engines which Packard created for Gar Wood, king of motorboat racing.

On September 20th, these motors sent the "Miss America X" hurtling over the St. Clair River 124.91 miles an hour to a new world's speedboat record.

A few days before, these same motors and this same boat enabled Gar Wood to defend the Harmsworth Trophy against the best pilot, the best boat and the best motors that England could produce.

Yet these feats form only a chapter in the four-year story of these motors —a story of rugged dependability that is probably without equal in motor history.

Four times these motors have set the world's speedboat record. And even now Gar Wood says that their full power has not been used.

Their 48 cylinders generate 6400 horsepower—three times as much power as the locomotives that haul the "Twentieth Century Limited".

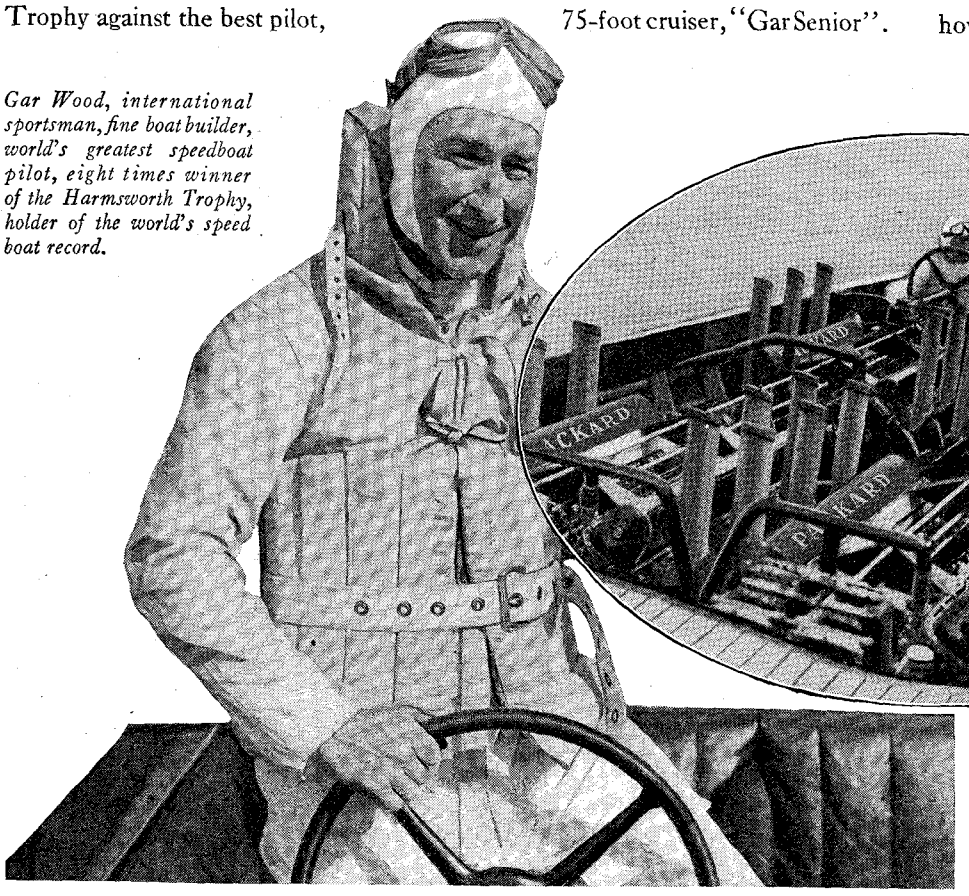
And it is not power that must be petted and treasured for special occasions. When these motors have not been speeding "Miss Americas" to victory, they have been doing day in, day out duty in the world's fastest 75-foot cruiser, "Gar Senior".

Earlier this year, boats using Packard motors finished one, two, three, four, in the Gold Cup Race. Packard motors have five times powered "Miss Americas" to international victory.

In the air, Packard achievements are equally outstanding. Packard received the Collier Trophy for the greatest contribution to aeronautics in 1931—the Packard-Diesel aircraft engine. Packard engineers were primarily responsible for the Liberty motor.

The same engineering skill, the same precision workmanship, that have given Packard its victories on the water and in the air, created the motors that drive today's Packard cars. Is it any wonder that these cars are setting new records for performance, for low upkeep, for dependability?

Drive to-day's Packards—and learn how fine they are.



Gar Wood, international sportsman, fine boat builder, world's greatest speedboat pilot, eight times winner of the Harmsworth Trophy, holder of the world's speed boat record.

What 6400 horsepower looks like. The four Packard Twin-Six motors that drove the "Miss America X" 124.91 miles an hour to set a new world's speedboat record. At the left, Gar Wood, owner and pilot of the "Miss Americas." At the right, Orlin Johnson, his mechanic.

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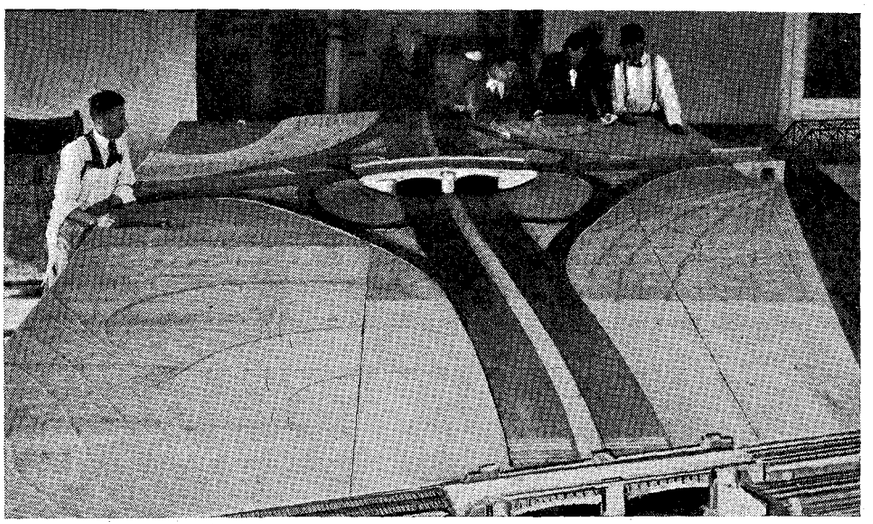
For Safer Driving in the Dark

THE "GHOSTS OF THE OPEN ROAD" are the totally unexpected situations that arise with dramatic suddenness to terrorize the average motorist at night.

Fortunately, writes James B. Crane in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), most of these fantoms need haunt him no longer if he takes careful note of some important information just obtained by government experts.

With novel instruments and thousands of feet of movie-film, scientists have studied every conceivable way whereby the driver in the dark gambles with death. He goes on:



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

Government Experts Studying Night-Driving Hazards

With the aid of a model highway.

"Driving speed has increased, the experts found, by an average of as much as ten to twenty miles an hour, due to improved engines, brakes, and other details. When a moving car crashes into a parked car, it does more than twice as much damage going thirty miles an hour as going only twenty.

"Movies of all sorts of headlight conditions revealed some surprizing facts.

"Lamps which have been in use for a year, or even less, may give only from one-fourth to one-tenth as much light as when new. If the driver with weak headlights meets the driver with strong ones, nothing can protect the former from a certain amount of glare.

"Here's an urgent warning to all motorists—by all means have your headlights checked at least once a month. About 66 per cent. of the headlights now used are out of adjustment.

"Is it possible to eliminate glare entirely? Hardly with present-day equipment.

"When your car is in motion, the lamp-beams are continually in motion, flashing up and down. The direct rays of your lights frequently hit an approaching driver full in the eyes. And it takes only a second to crash.

"Friction and tension effects of different types of road material on tires at various speeds were studied. The night-driver may avoid much danger, they found, if he is careful to notice the material on a road surface, especially on the shoulders.

"It is of vital importance that air-pressure in all tires be checked regularly. When your tires scream going around a curve, it means they are insufficiently inflated, resulting in bad wear and deterioration, which causes your car to sway so it may go into a dangerous skid.

"A blow-out at high speed is worse than having the entire wheel fall off. When driving along strange roads at night, watch out for sharp edges and rocks. Many serious accidents occur from this cause, including a greater number of those listed in accident statistics as 'ran off roadway.'

"No tire should ever be used after the rubber tread has been so worn that the fabric is exposed. Moreover, the alinement of the front wheels should be checked whenever tires show evidence of excessive wear.

"At least 40 per cent. of brakes are out of adjustment or faulty. A stopping distance of thirty-five feet from twenty miles an hour may be required reasonably of passenger-cars with four-wheel brakes."

OF particular interest, we are told, are the new discoveries about how strong a car should be in order to be reasonably death-proof in case of a serious accident. Here are some of the requirements:

"First of all, shatter-proof glass is essential. Then, the car body should offer passengers a maximum of protection. The top is the most vulnerable part. In many cases it simply will not stand the strain of having the car turn over.

"If you don't want to gamble with death, always exercise extra caution while driving at night. Here are some 'don'ts' that may save your life some time:

"Don't go over thirty miles an hour when attempting to pass a motionless car while facing its headlights—you can't possibly know what the driver may suddenly decide to do.

"Don't try to pass on a hill or a curve—even at night when you can't see any headlights coming; their beams may be intercepted by some object.

"Don't go fast over a wooden bridge—you never know until it's too late whether a couple of its boards may be loose.

"Don't ever speed over the top of a hill—the other fellow's lights may not be visible, and you can't tell which side of the road he's on; he may be trying to pass another car.

"Don't park on a dark road without plainly visible lights on your car.

"Don't let your windshield stay dirty—one of the most dangerous interferences to vision is the refraction of light on a smeared windshield glass.

"And last, don't forget to have your car checked regularly, nor to do your share in making things safe for the other fellow."

Queer Mistakes of Smell

MANY curious disorders recorded by physicians in man's most neglected sense, that of smell, are collected by Dr. Ernest M. Seydell of Wichita, Kansas, in a report published by the American Medical Association.

This is briefly summarized by Dr. E. E. Free as follows, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"To one patient, himself a physician, violets always smelled like phosphorus.

"To another, the asphalt used in street paving seemed to have a sickening odor.

"Still another thought that everything smelled like cabbage. To one more fortunate individual it seemed that everything smelled like heliotrope. A person who took a dose of the headache and fever remedy called antipyrine smelled a continuous odor of cinnamon. In another patient a dose of the drug called santonin produced a smell of something burning. A sexton exhuming a buried body was opprest by the odor of decay, until he opened the coffin and found it completely clean and empty.

"There exist, also, persons whose smell-sense apparently is normal but who can not recognize what they smell until the odors are named; a condition which Dr. Seydell believes may indicate disease of certain parts of the brain. Smell disorders should be more studied by physicians, Dr. Seydell believes, especially by post-mortems on the bodies of persons known to have had such disorders, so that corresponding abnormalities in the nose, the nerves, or the brain may be discovered."

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How dare you drive without it?

AT A time when there are more old, worn-out, dangerous, bald-treaded tires on the road than ever in rubber history, remember this:

Brakes may stop your WHEELS, but only TIRE-GRIP can stop your car!

Doesn't that make you look at the stout, stub-born-gripping blocks of rubber here and wish you had their hold-fast traction between you and slippery highways?

Doesn't that make you want the best, the safest, the first-choice of all tires in the world?

All right then. You want new Goodyears — world-standard, time-tested Goodyear All-Weathers.

With prices where they are today, you can say to yourself:

"Why buy any second-choice tire when FIRST-choice costs no more?"

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

and see how much Quality and Value a little money buys now in the strong, safe, sure-footed Goodyear All-Weather, the World's Greatest Tire!

STANDARD ALL-WEATHER	
4.50-21 . .	$ 7.85
4.75-19 . .	8.55
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5.50-19 . .	12.00
6.50-19 . .	16.25

GOODYEAR

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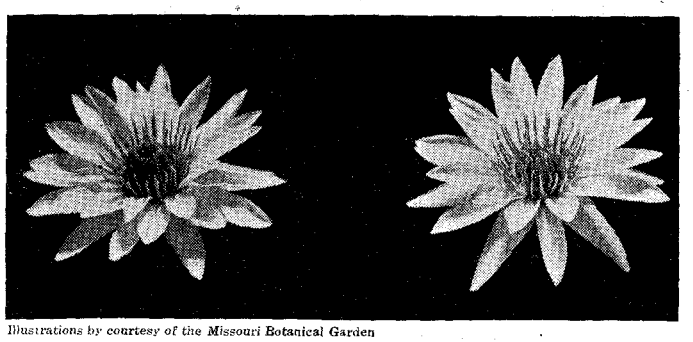

Illustrations by courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden

Figure 1.—At Noon the First Day

Both the normal lily (left) and the one treated with wax (right) are in full bloom and fine fettle.

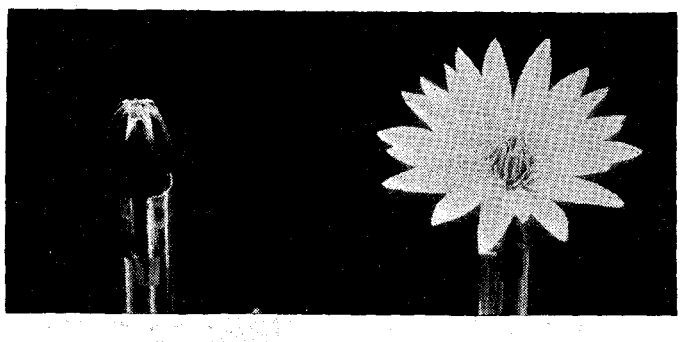

Figure 2.—At Midnight the First Night

The normal flower closes naturally in slumber. The other is held open by the wax, but shows no ill effects.

Keeping the Water-Lily Awake

AMONG THE WATER-LILIES there are many species and varieties that are day-blooming, while others open only in the evening, and close before noon of the following day.

The night-blooming lilies do not have the range of color and refinement that is found in the day-blooming group, and cross-pollination of these two types has usually been unsuccessful. Says *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis):

"Since the flowers of the day-blooming water-lilies normally close up tight late in the afternoon, they are useless for table decorations in the evening. This habit of 'going to sleep' has also been a serious handicap at flower shows, for the closed buds are never so attractive as the open flowers. Obviously, a method of keeping the flowers of the day-blooming water-lilies open at night for exhibition would be of value.

"Recent experiments at the Garden have definitely shown that it is possible to keep the flowers of the day-blooming water-lilies open continuously for several days by treatment with paraffin. With the aid of a medicine-dropper melted paraffin is carefully applied in small quantities to the extreme lower portions of the stamens, the petals, and the sepals. It is highly important to use a paraffin with a low melting point, in order to prevent injury to the floral tissue. Rapid cooling of the paraffin after contact with the flower is also essential. The melted paraffin is uniformly dispersed among the bases of the stamens, petals, and sepals, forming a cast which holds the floral parts rigidly in place, thus preventing the normal closing of the flower. When the operation is carefully done, the paraffin is hardly visible even at close range, and the flower appears perfectly natural. If necessary, the paraffin may be tinted with dyes to match the colors of the flowers.

"The best results were obtained by cutting the flowers in the forenoon of the first day the buds opened. As soon as the flowers are cut they should be placed in a deep container of fresh water and stored in a cool, light room until the morning of the following day, when the flowers will be wide open and at their best. This is the opportune time to apply the paraffin. It is advisable to treat the stamens first and gradually work out to the sepals, success depending in large measure on the quickness and dexterity of the operator.

"In the series of photographs presented, two first-day flowers of the variety 'Mrs. G. H. Pring' were used, one flower being treated with paraffin while the other was permitted to react normally to serve as a check. In Figure 1 it will be noted that the treated flower on the right bears no evidence of having received the paraffin treatment. This photograph was taken on the morning of the second day shortly after the paraffin was applied. Figure 2 shows these two flowers late in the evening of the same day. The check flower is completely closed, but the treated flower remains wide open with no trace of injury. The experiment was continued to observe the reactions of the flowers on the second and third day after treatment. In Figure 3 it is evident that the treated flower is in far better condition than the check on the second day. The stamens of the check flower are showing signs of deterioration, while those of the treated flower remain in uniformly fine condition. On the third day, Figure 4, the check flower fails to open after closing the preceding evening, but the treated flower, altho slightly browned at the tips of a few petals, is still open and in good condition.

"The paraffin treatment, then, not only makes possible the use of the flowers of the day-blooming water-lilies for exhibition in the evening, but also keeps the flowers in better condition and retards the disintegration of the floral parts. The method has not been successful with the night-blooming water-lilies."

Engineers Keep on Working

ENGINEERS REFUSE TO STOP WORKING, even when they have no jobs, according to Director Harrison W. Craver of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, a world clearing-house of information in science and engineering.

Jobless engineers, he says, spend their time working out "hunches" which have occurred to them during busier days. He reports, as quoted in a recent press bulletin:

"We had a 10 per cent. increase in attendance at the library last year, and it is significant that most men are coming here with a definite purpose in view. The proportion of our readers engaged in technical research, in the true sense of the expression, appears greater now than it has ever been.

"The majority appear to be working out 'hunches' they received in the course of their work in the past, when they were too busy to do any research. Every technical man gets these 'hunches' at one time or another, but unless his job happens to be research he is not likely to get a chance to work them out.

"It usually hits a man like an inspiration from heaven; sometimes when he is eating his dinner, or just walking down the street; and usually when he is thinking about something far removed from his work. A 'hunch' merely furnishes a clue which must be worked out by research and experiment."

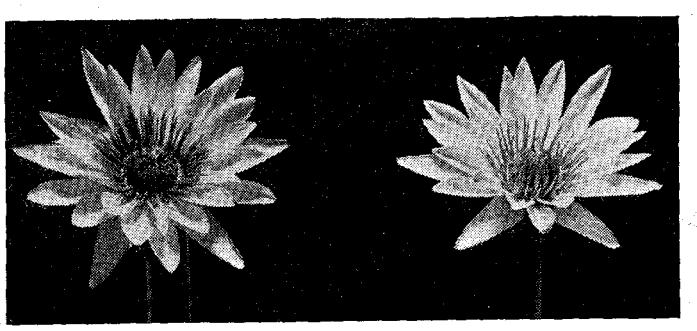

Figure 3.—At Noon the Second Day

Both lilies are in splendid form.

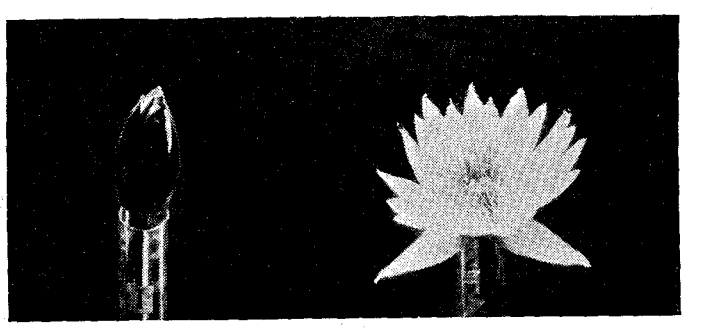

Figure 4.—At Noon the Third Day

End of the battle. The waxed lily wins.

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

The "Accident" Alibi

"IT was an accident" is a poor alibi for injuries which could have been prevented.

Ask yourself what caused the latest injury to one of your own family or to a friend. Was it a *true* accident which could not have been prevented or was it the result of carelessness? Most accidents are of the preventable kind.

Could any member of your family suffer a serious injury in your home because of hazards you have not removed? Could you walk safely in any part of the house, day or night, without fear of falling over some temporary or permanent obstruction?

Last year in the United States there were almost as many deaths from accidents in homes as there were from automobile accidents. Many cripplings which happened in homes could have been averted.

Scaldings from boiling liquids, burnings from fire and hot surfaces, could have been prevented by greater thoughtfulness. Most of the injuries from sharp tools and instruments could have been prevented by carefulness. Investigating gas or gasoline leaks with a lighted match is a direct invitation to a disastrous explosion.

There were about 17,000 fatal injuries in industry last year in the United States and 29,000 in homes. Well managed industries have learned how to reduce the number of accidents during working hours through regular inspection and protective measures.

Why not inspect and protect your own home? Look around now—carefully—to see what can be done to make your home safer.

Send for and use the Metropolitan "Home Inspection Chart" which lists many of the places where dangers may lurk in your home. Your copy of the Chart and also a booklet, "Accident Prevention in the Home" will be mailed free. Address Booklet Dept.1132-L.

Are there unsuspected or unheeded dangers in your home?

Brooms, pails, boxes, toys, or other objects placed where someone might trip over them?

Unlighted stairways?

Rickety steps, loose banisters or hand-rails?

Unsecured rugs, slippery or highly polished floors?

Wabbly ladders?

Leaky connections in gas heater, range, furnace or lighting fixture?

Defective electric wiring or appliances?

Matches within reach of children?

Unlabeled poisons?

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT
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German Rules for Going to Sleep

WITH WORRY, RESTLESSNESS, and nervousness torturing millions of people all over the world, we doubly need our sleep.

But this is the very time, of course, when people are plagued by insomnia.

Germany is especially a land of unrest in these days, and a German physician, Dr. Marloth, gives his fellow countrymen some advice in *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig), on how to go to sleep, which we pass on for the benefit of any afflicted people in this country.

Dr. Marloth is not attempting here to treat the abnormal, prolonged inability to sleep which, in most cases, he says, is the result of either a physical or mental ailment, and requires medical treatment, but he confines himself to cases of occasional sleeplessness. His points may be listed as follows:

1. Insomnia may be caused by various noises which assail our ears while we are trying to fall asleep. If the noises can not be overcome, removal to a quieter location is indicated as the remedy.

2. Immoderate eating or drinking before going to bed frequently causes indigestion and inability to sleep, and should be avoided.

3. Some rouse themselves artificially without being aware of it by reading exciting stories in the evening, or even in bed.

4. Some indulge in various amusements which excite the imagination. This is particularly true of people with delicate nerves. Any such excitement tends to drive sleep away.

5. Much harder to remedy, perhaps impossible, are the innumerable mental causes of wakefulness, such as worry, grief, anger, or other troubles, which frequently overcome the nervous and turn occasional sleeplessness into a chronic condition.

6. The best general remedy for sleepless conditions is a wholesome mode of living.

7. Other aids are cold rubbing, light exercises, or a warm or cold bath, according to the habits of each individual.

8. One may read in bed until he is so tired that his eyes close, if the book is not of an exciting nature.

9. Others may exercise themselves by gymnastics in the evening until they are tired enough to go easily and naturally to sleep.

10. In any case, it is absolutely inexpedient to take narcotics in a haphazard manner to calm the nerves.

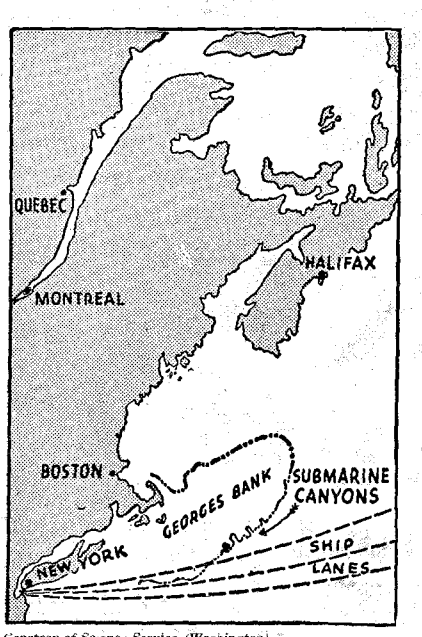
11. The well-known devices of counting sheep jumping over a fence, or thinking of a waving corn-field with the wind blowing over it, usually have little effect because they are too monotonous to crowd out of the mind the various thoughts that prevent sleep.

12. A much better method is to lull oneself to sleep by means of so-called "auto-suggestion." In order to obtain the desired effect by this means, the person must place his body in a position of relaxation, by a slight bending of the back, arms, and legs—the so-called middle position between bending and stretching. This is the typical position we assume in going to sleep normally. The more conscious we are of assuming this position of repose, the quicker shall we fall asleep. In addition to it, however, we need some will-power. For instance, altho counting up to one hundred and more offers more diversion than the sheep or the corn-field, the act of counting is too mechanical to produce an effect in wornout trails of thought. More volition is needed, as in solving puzzles, which at the same time diverts and tires. According to the psychological law of sleep, it is only by means of diversion, determination to toil mentally, and fatigue, that one may reach the goal.

13. One of the most effective methods of producing fatigue is as follows: First, assume the previously described position of relaxation. Then relax the muscles of each finger separately. Begin a conversation with the fingers, starting with the left thumb, and issue the command: "You must be completely relaxed and languid by the time I have counted up to three." Then count in a determined, slow tempo: "One . . . two . . . three." Next, back to the index finger, and so on, to the tenth. If necessary, start again from the beginning. One must invent for each finger a different phrase for relaxation so as to finally fall asleep of weariness. Fatiguing mental activity will crowd out all brooding thoughts. The eyelids become heavy simultaneously and the body completely relaxes. Sleep has come.

A FRENCH physician comes forward with the theory that people suffering from insomnia will sleep better and be in a much better condition the next day, if they sleep with the head to the north and the feet to the south. Magnetic currents, he maintains, flow from the north to the south, and will thus pass easily and freely through the body and produce quiet and rest. If they pass across the body he believes they will cause nervousness and irritation, prevent sleep, and produce a feeling of restlessness and lassitude the following day.

A United Press dispatch from Paris says that as a result of this doctor's statement, "Paris hotels have been besieged with requests for the change of position of their hotel beds to run in a north-south direction, and guests have exprest themselves as having been greatly benefited in their sleep through the new position."



Courtesy of Science Service (Washington)

Holes in the Bottom of the Sea

The huge submarine canyons that would make Western gorges seem less gorgeous.

The Canyons of New England

THEY ARE ALL UNDER WATER, but they are none the less real for all that.

It is fortunate for the great West that they are accessible only to divers. Otherwise the reputation of the Rockies and the Sierras might be irreparably ruined.

Says a writer in *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington):

"A whole series of vast canyons, rivaling anything that the West has to offer, have been found in the bottom of the ocean off the New England coast by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey during the season which has just closed. Corsair Gorge, which created something of a sensation a couple of years ago when it was first discovered, is only one feature in this stupendous submarine landscape.

"This summer it was decided to examine in much more detail some of the valleys in the Corsair Gorge neighborhood, to see if they might be used as landmarks for navigators. The last survey revealed an area with such relief and irregularity that it dwarfs by comparison anything above water in eastern North America, and must rival the grandest topographic features of the West. The area charted represents only the upper mile of the two-mile-high continental slope.

"The contour map shows steep-walled canyons cut thousands of feet deep into this escarpment. The least of these is deeper than the Yellowstone Canyon, and the greatest must be comparable with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

"Some geologists have attempted to show that submarine valleys are not the product of river erosion, but the valleys under discussion have every indication of a fluvial origin. They have the typical sinuous shape of river valleys, as well as the branching tributaries and the V-shaped cross-sections characteristic of canyons cut by streams. Since the valley-floors are traceable to depths of at least 7,000 feet, it is evident that during the valley-cutting stage New England must have been a plateau a mile and a half above sea-level.

"The steepness of the canyon-walls, probably exceeding forty-five degrees in places, make it appear very probable that they were cut in solid rock rather than in the soft sediments of the ocean floor. Unfortunately, only a few samples were collected since the soundings were made by echoes using the 'bathometer,' and it takes a long time to get samples from deep water.

"The outer portions of the valleys have hummocky topography suggestive of landslide accumulations. It seems probable that the sediments which were deposited in the inner valleys after they were submerged have been shaken loose, and have slid out into the outer valleys where they lodged because of the decrease in gradient."

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"To strengthen a weak stomach —I prescribe fresh Yeast"

says DR. CATALINA, noted Madrid specialist

DR. ALBERTO CATALINA (holding X-ray) is one of Europe's most brilliant surgeons. He is a specialist in diseases of the digestive tract.

A SURGEON . . . famous in his thirties; a widely read medical author; a recognized authority on disorders of digestion . . . *Dr. Alberto Catalina of Madrid!*

Imagine yourself in Dr. Catalina's office now. He is saying:—

"Each day we realize more and more the part constipation plays in digestive troubles. To combat the disturbances due to constipation, we have at our disposal a highly efficacious remedy—Yeast.

"Fresh yeast stimulates the digestive tract. It reduces putrefaction, freeing the system of a great deal of poison. It nourishes . . . It contains vitamins . . . in large quantities.

"*I prescribe fresh yeast to strengthen a weak stomach.*"

Yeast, you know, is a food. Yet no known food has such remarkable power to stimulate the stomach and intestines.

Eaten daily, Fleischmann's Yeast mixes with the food undergoing digestion . . . softens the waste matter in the intestines . . . fosters the normal action that clears these wastes away regularly.

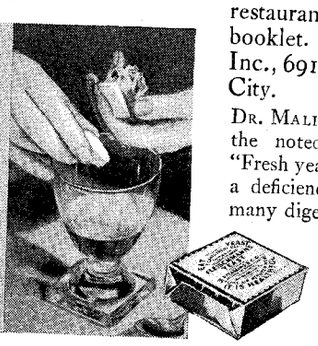
In addition, it increases secretion of the digestive juices . . . promotes *assimilation*. You derive greater nourishment from your food.

Add 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast to your daily diet, now! Eat it just plain, or in water (a third of a glass)—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime.

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in vitamins B, G and D—at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Write for booklet. Dept. YDD-24, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York City.

DR. MALIWA, of Vienna, physician-in-chief of the noted Sanatorium Esplanade, states: "Fresh yeast is very rich in vitamins B and G, a deficiency of which is responsible for so many digestive disorders."

"I had indigestion whenever I ate the things that tempted me," *writes* Miss Marie Downs *of Atlantic City, N. J.* "A friend of mine had been eating yeast and got me to try it. The sluggishness left and I found I could eat anything I liked without indigestion. The doctors are right about yeast!"



IMPORTANT!

Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind doctors advise.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Gridiron Shake-ups That Enliven the Fall

THE GRAY-HAIRED PATRIARCH of the Midway, who coached football at Chicago University almost before there was a Chicago University, is handing over the reins (not without protest) to a younger man, Thomas Metcalf, now director of athletics at Iowa State College.

Amos Alonzo Stagg will be retired as Chicago's director of athletics at the end of this academic year.

He has passed his seventieth anniversary, and the retirement rules of the institution dictate his stepping aside, despite the sincere mourning of a host of faithful fans.

But Coach Stagg is only one casualty (altho the most distinguished) in a season that is producing an unwonted number of changes in coaching staffs.

Maj. Ralph Sasse is retiring as football coach at West Point, and will be succeeded next season by Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson.

Maj. Frank Cavanaugh, who has produced so many winning teams for Fordham, may be replaced by another for reasons of health, Lewis Burton reports in the New York *American*.

At the College of the City of New York, members of the football squad practically went on strike when they learned that their coach, Dr. Harold J. Parker, was being relieved of his duties. But the boys went back to work when they were assured that he was not being fired, but merely being relieved on account of increased responsibilities elswhere in the college, according to the New York *Times*.

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The Longest Run in the History of Football

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

FROM Vermillion, South Dakota, via a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, comes a report of a move against Stanley G. Blackman, head football coach at the University of South Dakota, on the part of the team. Comes also a denial by President Herman James that such a thing has happened.

This passing of veterans of gridiron coaching staffs is a striking parallel to the high mortality of late among major-league baseball managers. "Uncle" Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn, John J. McGraw of the Giants, "Rajah" Hornsby of the Cubs, and Walter Johnson of the Senators have all figured in important shifts during the past season and shortly before.

"Gray hairs, so the rising generations are counseled, should be respected, and the rule holds reasonably well everywhere—except in sport," observes Ed Hughes, apropos of all this, in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Here Time's snowflakes command respect only when they are linked to the winning effort, and sometimes not even then. A bald pate can any time stir more reverence in sport, provided it can plot and produce victories. Knute Rockne had scarcely a hair, silvery or otherwise, on his cranium. And was the gentleman respected, admired, and feared?"

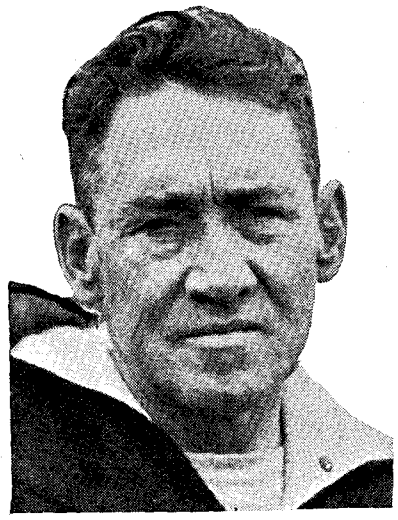
Just why several institutions should "start this season by announcing that they are going to have new gridiron mentors" is a mystery to Bill Corum, who writes of this tendency to change in his column in the New York *Evening Journal*. Continuing:

West Point, of course, has a unique problem in the matter of coaches. Their football instructors are detailed to the post for four years for that purpose, much as they might be detailed to the Presidio or Governor's Island or Fort Riley. The announcement of the passing of Maj. Ralph Sasse, the old tank man from the Western Front, does not mean, therefore, that Major Sasse has failed as a coach.

What I don't understand is why Chicago and Fordham should be talking about new coaches at this particular time. It had seemed to me that the venerable Coach Stagg of Chicago, for example, was slowly beating the long trail back to the heights when it was announced that he was through.

Perhaps a tie with Yale this season doesn't mean much—everybody seems to tie Yale this season, and they are saying throughout the football world that all you have to do at New Haven is to stand up to get a draw—but an even break with the Elis is nothing for a Chicago team of recent vintage to go home and sit in the corner and cry over.

And if the Stagg case at Chicago is puzzling, the rumor about Frank Cavanaugh winding up as coach of Fordham football is only a little less so. Maybe they think the Iron Major hasn't been successful on Rose Hill. All he's done is win one game each Saturday. They must want double-headers.



Acme

Major Cavanaugh

THAT the announcement of Stagg's retirement was no great surprize, Ralph Cannon admits in the Chicago *Daily News*. But, he adds, "there were three or four angles of the matter that were a distinct shock to all who are in any way interested in college athletics hereabouts." For example:

First, it seemed a little strange that the more or less delicate chore of cutting a man's heart out after all these years of indecision should suddenly have been achieved with the brutal abruptness of a butcher cleaving off another pork-chop.

Second, why was he not retained as director of athletics, like the other two members of that famous triumvirate, Stagg, Yost, and Huff, who have done so much to build up college athletics in the West?

Third, why was the successor chosen, apparently, on the theory that the young are always smart while the old are always dumb, a man identified with elements which lack enthusiasm for intercollege athletics, and have made progress in wrecking big-league athletics in these days of little money?

And fourth, it might come under the head of news, that William Rainey Harper, father of the University of Chicago, which Stagg more than almost any one else has made known to the lay public of America, promised Stagg in writing at the time the retirement

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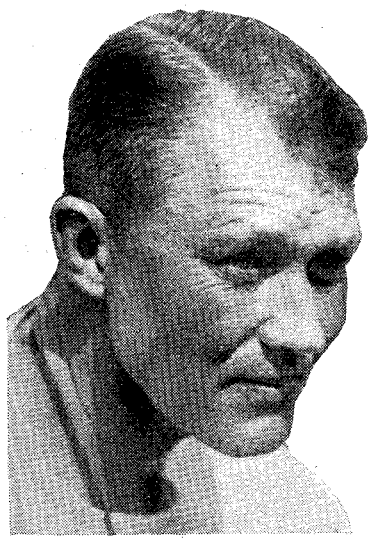
clause was adopted, that this would not apply to him and that he could stay there in peace as long as he wished. It had been one of the minor conventions of the incoming presidents to repeat that promise.

PAT PAGE, Judge Walter Steffen, and "Fritz" Crisler are three men mentioned frequently, as we write, as possible successors to Stagg as football coach, acting under Director Metcalf.

Stagg's career has been one of the most engrossing chapters in the history of American football, according to a writer in the Chicago *Evening Post*, who continues:

The Grand Old Man of the Midway, Chicago's only athletic director and head gridiron teacher, having reached threescore and ten years, must step aside under a university rule providing that seventy



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Major Sasse

shall be the age limit for members of the faculty.

In yielding, Stagg said he was "frankly, not content to do it"; that he felt he is good for fifteen or twenty more years of active service.

Stagg has become almost as much a part of the University of Chicago as its beautiful Gothic buildings. He came in with its founding, forty-one years ago, becoming its first athletic director, and was the first athletic man to attain the rank of faculty member.

His contributions to the advancement of football have been many, and he developed a legion of the greatest stars of the game. The late Knute Rockne often said that Stagg's technique furnished the basis of the Notre Dame system.

The old man's notice of retirement comes just when a football revival seems certain at Chicago. This year's team won its opening game and tied Yale, 7 to 7, and with improved material appears set for the best season that Maroons have had since 1924. The present freshman squad promises that Chicago will be near the top next year.

Over his long span of service, Stagg has set up a great record. In forty seasons his teams have won 243 games, lost 104, and tied twenty-eight, a good share of the defeats coming during the last eight years when a paucity of material existed. In Western conference competition, his elevens won 124 games, lost seventy-eight, and tied sixteen.

WHAT A FOOL HE IS!

Ignores his Teeth and Gums and he has "PINK TOOTH BRUSH"!

HE brushes and combs his hair religiously—goes in for massages and scalp treatments—and frets if there's a hair out of place on his head. But he never gives a thought to a tinge of "pink" on his tooth brush!

Yet that tinge of "pink" may mean trouble ahead for his teeth and gums. It does mean his gum tissues are weakening—and possibly his teeth—those sound, white teeth—are menaced.

Our modern menus are responsible—our daily lot of soft, creamy foods. They give our gums little or no stimulation—leave them weak and tender instead of hard and healthy. No wonder "pink tooth brush" follows.

Ignore that warning and you're headed for trouble. You may be in for gingivitis, Vincent's disease—yes, and even pyorrhea.

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Call a halt on "pink tooth brush"! Today, get a tube of Ipana Tooth Paste. Clean your teeth with it. Then massage them each time with a little extra Ipana. Leave it there—the better to harden your gums with the help of ziratol—the toning agent in Ipana.

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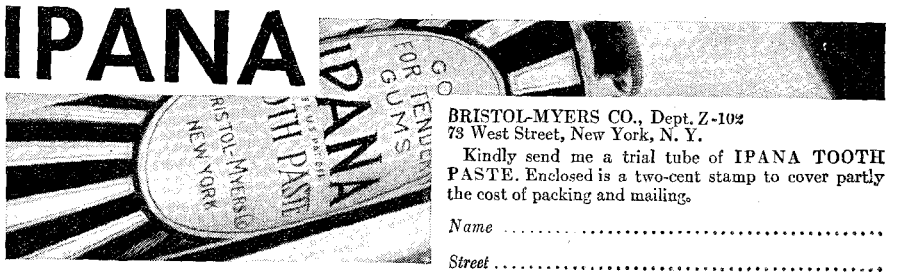

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How Builders' Bills Are Building Better Times

A BRIGHT SPOT IN THE DEPRESSION gives cheer to the building industry, makes for better homes, commercial and public buildings, and sets thousands of men to work. All these benefits are due to a nation-wide modernization movement.

The residence which has been a mid-Victorian monstrosity is being transformed to meet present-day architectural standards of taste. The school or theater with antiquated seating is being supplied with modern equipment. The office building which has become old-fashioned is being brought up to date. New systems of heating and ventilation, approved plumbing fixtures, renewed roofs and flooring, protective coats of paint and the like are being installed and applied.

"There was $7,000,000 more in modernization work done in the second quarter of this year than in the first quarter," is the statement made by L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of F. W. Dodge Corporation, in *The Architectural Record*. "During the first-half of 1932 modernization projects provided a contract total of $98,090,100 in the thirty-seven States for which figures were recorded."

A chart accompanying the article shows the allotment of expenditures to various types of buildings. The largest appropriations are for commercial buildings. Homes and schools come next. Then follow public works and utilities, factories, public buildings, apartments and hotels, institutions, etc.

Architects have an important part in plans for improvement.

The importance of architects' modernization work is shown by the fact that the total of such projects in the first-half of the year amounted to $53,611,500. This represented 55 per cent. of the total modernization expenditures of the period and 8 per cent. of total construction expenditures, including all public work and engineering projects.

COMMENTING on the significance of the predominance of commercial building projects in the modernization record, Mr. Schnitman says there is a strong indication of the trend toward modernization based on economic study of depreciated properties and technical recommendations for rehabilitating their earning power. And further:

The fact that many property owners throughout the country have been "eating their fences," as the farmers say, during the past few years is now being borne in upon by strong competition to secure tenants, and they are increasingly anxious to atone for previous neglect, and put their properties in shape to earn income. Considerably more than half of the architects' modernization projects were in income-producing types of buildings.

E. L. Gilbert, editor of *The American Builder and Building Age*, in an article on these concerted activities, says:

About two hundred different cities have conducted campaigns or plan to start campaigns within the next thirty days. Many of the cities started campaigns early in 1932, planning to extend their efforts over a period of two to four months, but found the plan so successful that the work has been continued ever since, with plans now made to greatly accelerate the campaign activities throughout the fall and winter months. "Incidentally," writes Mr. M. H. Thompson, of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Chamber of Commerce, "it is planned for this committee to continue its program, altho it originally proposed to function for only about four months."

There were 43,600 opportunities for repair and paint jobs uncovered by our survey, to cost $2,680,000. This, despite the fact that general business conditions were 27 per cent. below a year ago.

The Lincoln, Nebraska, Chamber of Commerce reports to the above publication that in its employment campaign new buildings and improvements amounting to $1,798,248 were secured, providing work for 4,525 men for three months.

Even in small cities modernizing campaigns are meeting with successful results. Thus in Carthage, Missouri, with 10,000 inhabitants, a campaign costing $350 resulted in labor and material which "will run well toward $100,000."

Home improvements in East Orange, New Jersey, represent contracts already placed for $100,000 to be spent before the end of the year, and "in addition 160,000 hours of labor have been pledged at an estimated value of $100,000."

Thus hoarded funds are being brought into circulation, building-material factories and dealers are being kept busy, and idle men restored to employment.

High Living on the Air-Lines

A MONTH-OLD BABY GIRL who had been severely ill was being taken by airplane from Los Angeles to Atlanta with her two-year-old brother and a nurse.

The physicians who had attended her, Wayne Weishaar reports in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "compounded a special baby food, and directed that it be mixed with a certain proportion of boiling hot water at stated hours."

But how to do it?

Including a diet kitchen, or even water-boiling facilities, in the limited space available in a plane is something to figure over.

But the American Airways, in one of whose planes the journey was being made, figured on the problem and solved it—thereby proving once again that radio has other uses than the dissemination of entertainment.

As the plane flew eastward, continued Mr. Weishaar, "radio messages preceded the travelers, and at every airport of call attendants were on hand with steaming tea-kettles."

This is only one example out of several related by the writer of how commercial air-lines are meeting the problem of feeding passengers en route.

In the days of ox-teams, we read on in *The Herald Tribune*, "the journey from New York to San Francisco, according to the cook's reckoning, was matter of 600 meals. By air now it is five meals."

But it has taken thought and work to get in those five, and it has been necessary to develop "a new technique of catering." Some features of this technique follow:

It is only a little more than three years since the first regular meals were provided on the air-liners, and from that day until recently the service has ranged from lavishness to Spartan rations. Now, however, the chefs have contrived a simple and more adequate fare, the means for keeping foods hot and cold, and a knack for knowing what to serve or, more important, what not to serve.

When the line which is now Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., flew it first aerial meal service, it offered a veritable café in the clouds.

Silver service shone on immaculate linen, in a manner to rival dining-cars. It was all very nice pictorially, even if the forks and spoons clattered a bit occasionally. Gradually officials of the line decided that a simpler cuisine would be more appropriate.

Now if you are flying over its route some morning, about 7 o'clock, the copilot will ask you and your fellow passengers if you would like some tomato juice as an introduction to breakfast. He will serve it to you in a paper cup and a little later he will produce napkins and a conveniently contrived lunch basket, the top of which folds back handily to form a lap table. In it there is fruit and breakfast rolls.

OR you can order ahead by radio, and your meal will be ready at the next stop. This seemed almost too good to be true to one air-minded "Doubting Thomas," who liked to be sure of his dinner. So he planned and carried out this test:

He ordered [by radio] T-bone steak with French fried potatoes, a salad, apple-pie, and his favorite brand of cheese. The meal as ordered awaited him at Cheyenne, and the passenger, by this token, said he was convinced that the radio had other uses than grinding out syncopated music.

United Airlines fed 11,888 persons during August. Its experience, like that of other services, is that people enjoy air travel more if they eat moderately and with regularity. However, the stewardesses and mates in charge of its food service are instructed to humor patrons' appetites.

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The Motorist's Autumn Problems

WHAT was the matter with the car this morning?

Did the motor wheeze and pound a bit?

Did it seem to lack pep and power, and show signs of "that tired feeling"?

If so, "that is the car's way of informing its owner that it, too, knows fall is here, and would like to have him do something about it," remarks William Ullman in an article issued by his feature service (Washington).

While the transition from summer to fall is slight, the motor-car is much more sensitive to it than its owner often realizes. Apart from changes in operating conditions, the automobile had just emerged from its season of hardest use, and it needs attention on that score, too. We read further:

Minor adjustments are all that are needed for the most part to make ready the car for the period just ahead. To conserve fuel, improve operating efficiency, and make starting easier, this might well begin with the valves. The odds are that summer's high-speed driving on long trips has left valve adjustment quite ragged. It has not shown up in warm-weather starting, but it does when there is a chill in the morning air.

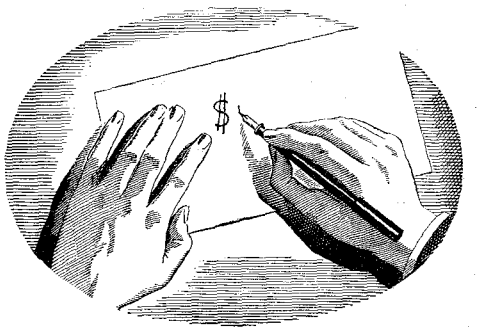
The chances are against the average car's needing to have the carbureter mixture enriched. A majority, service authorities think, went through the hot weather with too rich a mixture, one that will be properly lean for fall. But the choke should receive attention. Many motorists have not used it for months. It should be inspected to determine that the valve is opening fully and freely, and the operating mechanism is in working order.

Spark-plug gaps that have made no appreciable difference in engine operation when the mercury was continuously high will interfere with both starting and smooth running when the range of temperature becomes autumnal. If plugs can not be cleaned and reset to produce maximum efficiency—apart from mileage records—they should be replaced. Proper plugs will help considerably now, and a great deal later when the temperature gets really low.

Several remnants of summer operation should be removed from all cars at this season. One of them is the scale that has collected in the cooling system. The average car has ranged far afield in the past few months, and its radiator has been filled with water containing a wide variety of impurities. The more of them of which the system is rid now by a thorough flushing with sal-soda, the better prepared it will be for the anti-freeze solution which it will carry during the cold months.

ANOTHER product of the season, we are told, may be a general looseness. Long periods of high-speed driving with vibration and jolting can hardly have failed to have their effect. Body bolts, Mr. Ullman advises, should be taken up not only to eliminate noises but to prevent frame strains that inevitably occur when the body is allowed to weave. He continues:

Tightening spring clips also will serve a double purpose—that of reducing the chance of spring breakage and increasing



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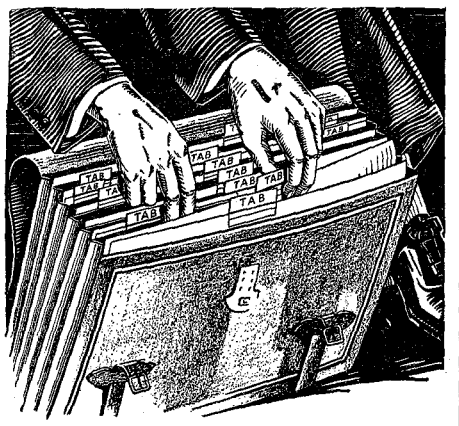

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riding comfort. Engine-bolts in many cars also will be found to have worked free.

Other points where the car owner may spend a profitable few minutes with screwdriver and wrench are the bolts, nuts, and screws holding fenders, running-boards, and running-board aprons; the bolts which hold the radiator to the frame, and brace-rod running from the radiator to the dash; and the screws by which the door-hinges are attached.

The approaching season brings its special need for considering the car from the angle of safety maintenance. This involves the steering-gear and brakes primarily.

Wet and leaf-strewn streets, autumn's specialty in the way of driving hazards, are less dangerous if the car steers as it should. This involves lining up the front wheels, tightening front-wheel bearings, taking up any looseness in the steering-drag-link, and thoroughly lubricating the entire mechanism.

Another factor in seasonal safety is brake condition. Without going in for an exceptionally close adjustment, which leaves too little pedal-play for gentle application, the car-owner should make certain that the brakes are equalized. Unless he is possest of more than average mechanical skill, the task of equalizing and adjusting brakes is one that should be left to a mechanic with the ability and the equipment to make a good job of it.

The fact is that brakes have been violently used in the period of high-speed driving now coming to an end, and that character of use is bound to have had its effect.

One prewinter form of conditioning that the car-owner can allow to go over until later is that of draining, flushing, and refilling the transmission and differential. It is still too early to supplant the heavier lubricants used in these parts and, pending the need to change them, the car will operate well enough with nothing more than a replenishing of the present filling.

The exterior of the car very likely has quite a few traces of summer to be removed. To give it a thorough washing will achieve this purpose, and to follow that cleansing operation with a wax polishing will provide an excellent protection against the worst weather fall is likely to produce. A wax finish also means that the car will be easier to keep clean.

Because fall brings rain and dampness, and they in turn cause rust, the car-owner should be certain to cover up with a brushing lacquer or enamel any chipped or marred spots on the body or fenders. If the season should reveal any leaks around the top molding, the motorist will find several plastic fillers on the market with which these crevices may be treated.

In considering whether or not he will give his car these seasonal forms of attention, the motorist should remember that while the transition from summer to fall is gradual and slight, the average automobile has just come through a period that makes many adjustments necessary.

Clear All Wires.—"Put up your hands!" commanded the larger of two bandits who had stopped the coach. "We're goin' to rob the gents and kiss all the ladies."

"No," remonstrated the smaller one, gallantly. "We'll rob the gents all right, but we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," snapped a female passenger of uncertain age, "mind your own business! Your friend's managing this hold-up!"—*Legion Weekly.*

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CURRENT POETRY

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UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

NOT at all a new theme, but as a ballad it still has its appeal. In *L'Alouette* (Medford, Mass.):

YOLANDA

BY FLORENCE WILSON ROPER

Yolanda stood facing her hour of stress,
And her eyes were dark with weariness;

For never an hour had Yolanda slept,
And never a tear had Yolanda wept,

Since the world was to its foundation rocked
And the sun but a glare that mocked and mocked.

Too late Yolanda had learned to know
A kiss too long and a kiss too slow!

She crept like a thief down the echoing stair,
And lifted the latch with infinite care.

The world lay still in the flush of dawn—
And Yolanda sped like a frightened fawn

Through morning glories heavy with dew,
Blue as Yolanda's eyes were blue;

Over the hill, white veiled in mist,
Yolanda sped to her waiting tryst,

Though a wild rose caught at her flying skirt,
Seeing how deep had her soul been hurt—

Though a grey dove sobbed from a wistful throat
A warning cry in a broken note—

On, on, with feet that had taken wings,
To the place where a shining river sings.

A splash—a cry—and all is still,
As the white veil lifts from the waiting hill,

As a red-gold ball climbs up the sky
To open the drowsy morning's eye.

But never again for Yolanda's eyes
The deepening blue of the morning skies—

And never again for Yolanda's feet
The sunlit paths that are sane and sweet—

And the four winds whispered "Goodbye, goodbye,
It is sad—it is sad for the young to die!"

And a white rose bent an exquisite head
And murmured a prayer for the soul of the dead.

Later the river its secret told—
A small still face, so cold, so cold!

Weed in the masses of tangled hair—
Weed to cover her heart's despair.

There are roses now at Yolanda's feet
Where the ivy grows in an oval neat,

And a blackbird sings to a blue-eyed lass,
"Remember Yolanda under the grass!

Too late—too late she learned to know
A kiss too long and a kiss too slow!"

THIS is a new view of death that has no dealing with "the darkness of the tomb." From *The Spectator* (London):

AFTER THEIR LIFE

BY RICHARD GOODMAN

Singing through sleep, even in their sleep they are singing,
those passionate ones the earth shaped and has now reclaimed
after their life and their intense happiness as man
when they walked proudly among us
in their erect bodies and their desires massed brilliant like flowers.
From the singing womb they leapt forth,
from the womb singing
they marched and were fulfilled. They did not forget
what the earth gave and with simple thanks for their joy
they returned it when the day was due
and without sorrow.

Now in the earth for a space and deep among the flowers,
as in life after love they slept with their hands fallen gently
across their peace and across
the beloved like blossoms,
they sleep once more and because of their massive joy
the voice of their singing ascends for us still
and ascends . . .

NOSTALGIA is written here in few words. From *L'Alouette* (Medford, Mass.):

LILACS FOR REMEMBRANCE

BY IRENE SHIRLEY MORAN

Endure
The farm? Oh, no.
He left, and now he hears
All day the deafening grind of mill
Machines.

His wife
Can take her ease
In these few rooms . . . the boys
Don't have so far to go to school,
He says.

And yet
On Sunday drives
He passes lilac clumps—
No backward looks, lest they recall
Too much.

THIS poem is not offered as a serious argument against golf; the author himself never comes to a conclusion; but he presents a humorous situation that may lighten some of the present gloom. In *The Saturday Review* (London)

STOOPING TO FOLLY

BY W. H. B.

Strolling one day on a famous links,
Where nobody thinks
Of anything except the idiotic game
(Which I need not name),
I saw a full-grown man bending double
And taking no end of trouble
To ensure that a small
Ball
Should roll
Into a circular tin or hole,
Which at a rough guess I should say
Was some eighteen inches away.
It seemed to me a monstrous waste of time
For a man in his prime
And I began making an elaborate calculation
As to how many men of this none too prosperous nation
Were on that day
Wasting their time in a similar way,
While there was work in the world to be done
Which hadn't even been begun.
I had got up to several millions
(Including both the Services and civilians)
When suddenly a loud cry of "FORE"
(Which I thought it wiser not to ignore)
Caused me to scuttle away
Out of the line of play,
So that in my confusion
I never came to any definite conclusion,
Which was perhaps just as well, for if I had
I should probably have gone mad.

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The Poll Has Already Smashed All Records

(*Continued from page 10*)

in California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Here is ground for belief that in a group containing the most populous States in the country, the anti-Hoover tide has run its course and that by election day most, if not all, of these normally Republican strongholds will be found in their traditional column. Should this come to pass under the vigorous pressure of party effort, only now being fully exerted, it would in all likelihood mean the President's reelection.

"THE DIGEST, notwithstanding the pro-Roosevelt color of its latest tabulations, is careful to insist that 'it's anybody's race yet.' The long experience of its editors with canvasses of the kind has taught them the fallibility of premature prediction. Republicans should take a leaf from their book in refusing to permit this demonstration of Roosevelt strength to damp their spirits while using it as an alarm to rally their forces against a very real threat."

IN a similar spirit of hopefulness the Albany *Evening News* argues that the DIGEST poll results "can profitably be used by the Republican campaign managers in the work immediately ahead," adding:

"While the compilation is decidedly favorable to the Roosevelt position, indicating him in the lead in the largest States, comparison with figures of the preceding week shows a gain for Hoover in the percentage of the total vote. This change is approximately uniform and is evidence that the Roosevelt tide is subsiding. Herein is substantial encouragement for the Hoover campaign managers.

"At the same time it would be most unwise to minimize the apparent Roosevelt advantage. The prudent commander is careful lest he underestimate the strength of the opposition. The fact must be faced frankly. The Hoover campaign faces an up-hill fight in the next three weeks. That is the important warning contained in the DIGEST figures.

"Undoubtedly, the Hoover campaign has gained in momentum and strength in the last ten days. The pace must be maintained to assure success."

OF a far different temper is the Omaha *World-Herald*, which casts a sweeping eye over the Roosevelt majorities and decides that "the significance of the LITERARY DIGEST nation-wide poll has become unmistakable, and for more than one reason." It finds deep meaning in the comparison of the votes with those of 1928, saying:

"It will be seen that Roosevelt gets 60 per cent. of the new vote, and Hoover but 40 per cent. Only 6 per cent. of Hoover's vote comes from those who voted Democratic in 1928, while 40 per cent. of Roosevelt's comes from those who then voted Republican.

"The meaning of these figures is unmistakable. Roosevelt's Republican vote, added to the new voters who are supporting him, far exceeds his Democratic vote, tho he is holding all but 6 per cent. of the Democratic strength. In other words, his support is more bipartizan and non-partizan than it is strictly Democratic.

"If Franklin D. Roosevelt's election should show, as is to be expected, approximately the same ratios of the popular and electoral vote, then to a greater extent than any other President of our time would he have been chosen by the rank and file of voters regardless of party. That fact would add strength and courage to his Administration. It would make him in truth an All-American President, and do much to mitigate the asperities of partizan politics at a time when good-will and cooperation would best serve the Republic."

A STILL more optimistic Rooseveltian prophet, of course, is James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman. True to his motto, "Claim everything," he vows that his candidate has a chance to carry every one of the forty-eight States. While extolling this magazine's "gigantic sampling of public opinion," he thinks the poll is too generous to Mr. Hoover in giving him seven States, and pronounces Maine and Vermont "the only doubtful States at this time."

By way of balancing the Democratic optimism, we turn to a later *Herald Tribune* editorial which paints a rosy picture of the Republican outlook. "Signs multiply that a shift to Mr. Hoover is under way and gaining momentum." "Worry" is detected in the Democratic ranks. However:

Whether the shift to Mr. Hoover has come in time to reelect him, only the election returns can show. The depression grouch, which demands a change regardless of the consequences, was unquestionably powerful a month ago. But as Election Day approaches, the truth is sinking in. The Des Moines speech began the change. Mr. Coolidge helped manfully. Republicans have a way of uniting in a mighty push in the closing weeks of a national campaign.

HERE THE DIGEST accords a hearing requested by Prof. Claude E. Robinson, author of "Straw Votes," from which, in our issue of October 8, we quoted this passage, among others:

"Straw polls are accurate, not as they predict the winner of any given election but as they forecast the proportion of the total vote received by the several candidates. The full implications of this statement will at first be difficult to accept, since it means that in many instances a straw poll that predicts victory for the wrong man must be adjudged more accurate than one that forecasts the winner correctly. The logic of the matter, however, is clear, and permits of no other view."

The Baltimore *Sun* called this definition of Mr. Robinson's "extreme," and he, in a letter of which he sends us a copy, complains that THE DIGEST "lifted the quotation from its context without making the proper explanation, and also failed to reproduce two concluding sentences in light of which the reader would have been able to understand my position."

Our own second impression of the matter is that the passage we quoted is perfectly lucid and requires no explanation. To have quoted any really clarifying body of context

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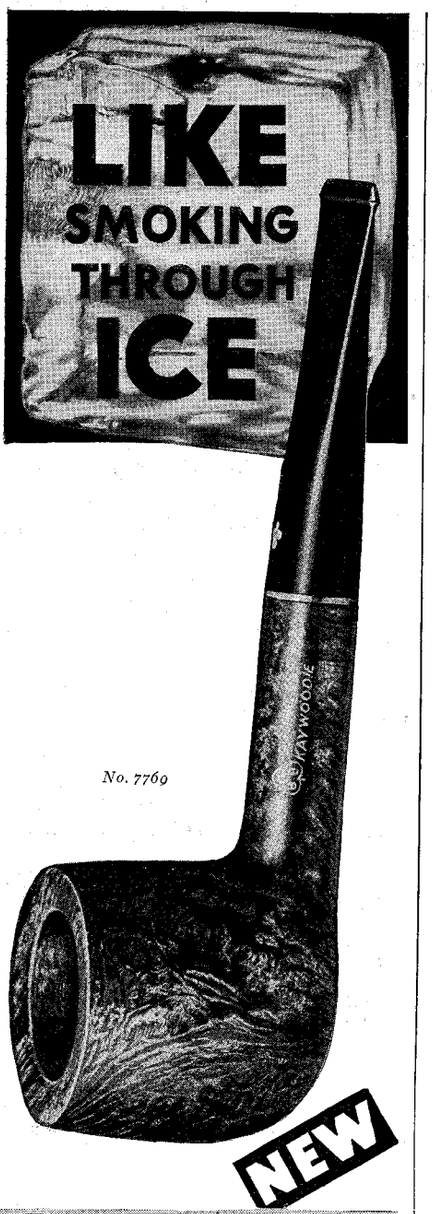

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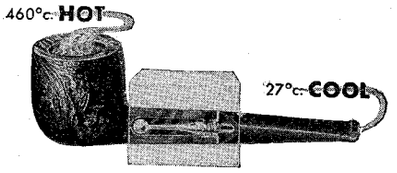

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leading up to it would have taken more space than we could spare. The best we can do now is to add here the two concluding sentences which the Professor thinks would help the reader to understand his position. Thus:

"There is no predictive virtue in a straw vote that is on the right side of an election outcome if the range of variation due to crudeness of the measuring technique is large enough to have thrown the victory to an opposing candidate. Correct prediction of the winner under these circumstances is wholly fortuitous."

But we think it was all told, and better told, in the part we first quoted. And we still wonder, as we then remarked, what our readers would say if we gave them a poll with the wrong man ahead.

MEANWHILE, how are the cities voting?

Up in the northeast corner of the country, Portland, Maine, declares for President Hoover by 1,147 to 800.

But in the northwest corner, Oregon's Portland thunders for Governor Roosevelt by 4,422 to 2,031.

Between the two Portlands the battle of ballots rages in every city in the land.

Where is each candidate the strongest? Where would President Hoover go, for instance, if he wanted to review the biggest parade of balloters favoring him? He would head straight for New England, where several cities would give him a fine demonstration.

IN Boston, according to the latest returns, 12,780 poll participants are marching for the President, while behind them trail 7,352 carrying the Roosevelt banner.

Providence, Rhode Island, also would give the President a big welcome, for it lines up 4,318 for the Administration as compared with 3,197 who want a change. Hartford, Connecticut, reports a heavy Hoover sentiment, 3,745 to 1,876, and Springfield, Massachusetts, gives the President 2,682 against 1,485 for his opponent.

And if Mr. Hoover went to Buffalo, New York, he would view a turnout of 8,614 loyal backers as compared to 5,998 for his Democratic foe.

But if Governor Roosevelt should decide to make a tour of the cities in which he has greatest strength—what then? The ballots that come rolling in indicate that he would have to take a much longer trip than any he has made.

Leaving the "Solid South" out of it, in fact, he could go to any one of a dozen big centers and find his supporters far outnumbering the opposition.

Los Angeles, which likes to do things in a big way, has 36,826 balloters marching for Roosevelt, as compared with 16,245 for Hoover. Farther north, San Francisco reports 12,983 for the Governor and 7,233 for Hoover.

Glancing around the map for other

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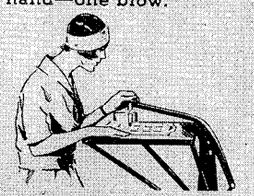

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Please send "Guarding Against Profit Thieves" and special business information.
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Business_____

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2. Which magazine led the way?★

Answer to first question . . .

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The Digest advertises your advertising in this way without cost to you. About one million guides have been mailed this year to *Digest* subscribers and book buyers. Experience has shown that these guides *go to market* and help decide consumer purchases.

Here are typical comments from constant readers: "helpful both for business and home"—"many interesting suggestions"—"excellent"—"useful information"—"convenient source of information"—"does the trick"—"immensely interesting"—"handy"—"the most dependable book"—"bought from it day it arrived"—"a very worth-while service"—"a big help in many ways"—"it saves my time in the selection of what I need."

May we mail you specimen copies?

THE LITERARY DIGEST

SOUNDING-BOARD OF AMERICAN OPINION

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favorable spots, Governor Roosevelt would have good cause to flash his smile.

Pittsburgh, hard hit by the depression, votes more than two-to-one for him, the count being 15,560 to 7,185; and Detroit, another huge industrial center where the economic blight is severe, makes it almost as emphatic for Roosevelt with a vote of 15,120 to 7,751.

In city after city, the Roosevelt margin is wide. Cleveland favors him 12,955 to 9,308; Indianapolis, 6,201 to 4,823; Chicago, 31,657 to 24,532; Milwaukee, 7,751 to 2,196; Minneapolis, 8,176 to 5,363.

In the East, formerly faithful Republican Philadelphia puts the Governor out front, 24,195 to 20,477, and New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) votes for him 51,027 to 36,339.

But here and there we find a nip-and-tuck battle.

If Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt should go to Berkeley, California to stage a debate, the President would have 1,561 supporters on his side of the hall, and his rival would have just four more, 1,565, on the other side.

Another close race is being run in Topeka, Kansas, where the President has 1,420 and the Governor 1,439. Likewise in Twin Falls, Idaho, where the President is two votes behind Mr. Roosevelt, 139 to 137.

But it's the other way round in Ann Arbor, where Mr. Hoover enjoys the advantage in a hot fight. He has 573 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's 563.

If you would like to know how your city is voting in the poll, perhaps you can find it in the following list:

	Hoover	*Roosevelt*
Akron, Ohio	1,394	2,698
Albany, N. Y	2,691	2,328
Ames, Iowa	160	128
Ann Arbor, Mich	573	563
Atlanta, Ga	781	4,612
Baltimore	5,000	12,768
Bangor, Me	546	425
Bay City, Mich	460	625
Beloit, Wis	269	240
Beverly, Mass	322	167
Berkeley, Calif	1,561	1,565
Birmingham, Ala	409	2,111
Bloomfield, N. J	770	428
Bloomington, Ind	375	347
Boise, Ida	351	502
Boston	12,780	7,352
Brockton, Mass	550	399
Brooklyn, N. Y	12,826	24,987
Buffalo, N. Y	8,614	5,998
Camden, N. J	1,417	1,851
Canton, Ohio	984	1,438
Charleston, S. C	139	1,080
Charlotte, N. C	541	1,486
Chattanooga, Tenn	601	1,279
Cheyenne, Wyo	260	285
Chicago	24,532	31,657
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,575	9,813
Cleveland, Ohio	9,308	12,955
Colorado Springs, Colo	778	835
Columbus, Ohio	4,130	5,386
Council Bluffs, Iowa	382	777
Covington, Ky	359	1,160
Cumberland, Md	441	601
Dallas, Tex	1,567	6,096
Davenport, Iowa	445	667
Dayton, Ohio	2,720	3,533
Decatur, Ill	496	914
Denver	4,258	5,471
Des Moines, Iowa	1,319	1,521
Detroit	7,751	15,120
Easton, Pa	696	908
Elgin, Ill	370	374
Elkhart, Ind	323	531
Erie, Pa	857	1,495
Evansville, Ind	352	1,021
Fort Collins, Colo	215	204
Fort Wayne, Ind	1,042	1,992
Gary, Ind	542	967
Grand Rapids, Mich	2,343	2,341
Great Falls, Mont	263	473
Hamilton, Ohio	482	856
Hartford, Conn	3,745	1,876
Haverhill, Mass	501	355
Houston, Tex	1,160	4,726
Huntington, W. Va	673	1,394
Indianapolis, Ind	4,823	6,201
Jackson, Mich	567	867
Joplin, Mo	298	480
Kalamazoo, Mich	732	956
Kansas City, Mo	5,427	7,581
Knoxville, Tenn	549	1,043
Lancaster, Pa	623	933
Lansing, Mich	536	958
Lima, Ohio	577	989
Lincoln, Nebr	1,281	1,334
Little Rock, Ark	296	1,715
Los Angeles	16,245	36,826
Manchester, N. H	562	607
Memphis, Tenn	557	2,956
Milwaukee, Wis	2,196	7,751
Minneapolis, Minn	5,363	8,176
Muncie, Ind	610	745
Nashville, Tenn	617	2,434
Newark, N. J	6,496	6,387
New Brunswick, N. J	739	728
New Haven, Conn	2,335	1,586
New Orleans, La	546	2,636
New Rochelle, N. Y	766	486
New York (Manhattan and Bronx)	36,339	51,027
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1,140	827
Norfolk, Va	850	2,371
Norristown, Pa	758	494
Oakland, Calif	3,053	5,086
Ogden, Utah	312	747
Oklahoma City, Okla	992	1,987
Omaha, Neb	1,931	3,958
Parkersburg, W. Va	556	853
Pasadena, Calif	2,916	2,448
Passaic, N. J	609	818
Paterson, N. J	1,509	1,807
Philadelphia	20,477	24,195
Pittsburgh	7,185	15,560
Plainfield, N. J	1,136	737
Portland, Me	1,147	800
Portland, Ore	2,031	4,422
Providence	4,318	3,197
Riverside, Calif	482	449
Roanoke, Va	601	1,428
Rochester, Minn	249	319
St. Louis, Mo	9,506	23,714
Salt Lake City	1,673	3,234
San Antonio, Tex	1,026	4,797
San Diego, Calif	1,786	3,334
San Francisco	7,233	12,983
San José, Calif	943	1,278
Savannah, Ga	250	1,377
Seattle	4,038	7,651
Somerville, Mass	698	471
Springfield, Ill	731	784
Springfield, Mass	2,682	1,485
Stamford, Conn	925	646
Tacoma	778	1,766
Terre Haute, Ind	829	1,333
Toledo, Ohio	2,799	5,924
Topeka, Kan	1,420	1,439
Tulsa, Okla	1,245	2,100
Twin Falls, Ida	137	139
Waterbury, Conn	702	518
White Plains, N. Y	837	523
Wichita, Kan	1,091	1,958
Worcester, Mass	2,053	1,062
Youngstown, Ohio	1,475	1,678

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How the Campaign Affects the Markets

IS THERE SUCH A THING as an "election market"? Is November 8 as important a date financially as it is politically?

Do the stock market's autumnal fluctuations reflect current political uncertainties?

Wall Street asks these questions as the campaign draws to a close.

Certainly, Wall Street is avidly discussing politics. But it really isn't so terribly excited this time—the way it was in '93, for instance. At least that's the conclusion which the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* is by no means the only one to reach. He finds the Street believing that the business crisis is really over, and that "it will remain over, quite regardless of whether Hoover or Roosevelt is elected." It further believes "that a continuation of the current good showing made by business is not dependent upon the outcome of the election." And while the Street has its preferences, no longer does it as a whole regard the choice between the two parties "as a choice between continued improvement in one case and ruin and financial collapse in the other case."

As one of our professional financial prophets puts it in a recently issued book: "Whether the same doctor continues to handle the case, or a change in doctors is made, an improvement is inevitable now that he is by the crisis." Wherefore, Mr. Roger Babson finds it difficult to get excited over the Presidential election just now.

"THE Presidential election and its probable outcome may act as a temporary retarding influence, but that it will have any permanent effect upon the fundamentals which are making for recovery is denied by all precedent," runs the concluding sentence of a recent weekly letter from the financial service of Thomas Gibson, Inc.

This is not one of the times when business generally feels that the election of one of the major candidates would mean disaster, and therefore works itself into a state of great excitement. True, continues the New York *Times*, business has been bad, but everybody knows that "the cause lay in events which far predated the political campaign." Not only so—

But the three months since this year's Presidential nominations have been precisely the period within which the first preliminary recovery from depression has occurred, first on the Stock Exchange and then in general trade.

The recent official compilation, showing that actual values of all shares listed on the Stock Exchange declined in the aggregate 3¾ per cent. during September, is occasionally cited as showing "political misgiving." But when it is considered that the same monthly compilations had shown nearly 78 per cent. advance between July 1 and September 1, the force of the inference is weakened.

The truth seems to be that financial uneasiness based on the coming election can not be said to have displayed itself. Traditionally, "business" and Wall Street are apt to dislike the prospect of a change, and Mr. Hoover is probably the favorite of the conservatives; yet the present equanimity is exhibited while the "Wall Street betting odds" are being quoted around 2 to 1 in favor of Mr. Roosevelt.

Something may be ascribed to the facts that no single and hotly controverted issue is at stake, that both party platforms are sound on vital currency questions, and that both candidates are men of high personal character, conservative instincts, and practical experience.

Whatever the specific cause, most people will regard it as a reassuring political fact that voters are approaching the election in a mood far removed from wild excitement or apprehension.

AND the influence of politics as a market factor has always been greatly exaggerated, argues William J. Healy in *The Financial World*. Going back over the twelve national elections during the past half-century, Mr. Healy finds that average stock-market price changes in the last four months of those years have been mostly on the up side. He finds that this is as true of October as of November, and he presents a tabulation of political and market history which we reproduce on this page. Mr. Healy comments:

It would not be fair to blame or commend one party or its policies for the favorable or unfavorable action of the market during the months before and following election, for, as history relates, both the greatest advance and sharpest decline occurred following the success of the same party at the polls. That one party was in power for double the number of years of the other establishes no real claim for the success of this progressive nation. The greatest prosperity and the severest depression both visited us without a change of Administration.

THEN this writer proceeds to put into narrative the history of stock market and Presidential elections which is summarized by the table:

Back in 1884, the stock market had a hard time of it, the climax being a panic in May: Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected under conditions very similar to those of to-day. Abundant crops held no significance because of a drastic shrinkage in prices. Railroads and industry were finding it difficult to keep running, much less expecting profits from their curtailed operations. The market sagged again in the closing months of the year after a mid-year recovery.

General recovery set in in 1885, started by stocks, and later transmitted to business. Good times continued for business, but the stock market refused to adhere to the general trend, and sagged early in 1887.

Harrison, a Republican, was elected in 1888, but without any enthusiasm from the market except as revealed in a firm undertone as the year closed.

Railroad prosperity elevated prices until 1890, when at mid-year the market started discounting the difficulties that were to

THE STOCK MARKET IN ELECTION YEARS.

This table, prepared by *The Financial World*, and reprinted from that magazine, shows the changes in stock-market average prices during the four final months of each of the last twelve "Presidential years." It also shows election results, including both popular and electoral pluralities, and the index of industrial production for each year.

		Plurality			September		October		November		December		Sept. to Dec.	Business Index 100=1923
Year	Elected	Electoral	Popular Vote	Defeated	Price	Change	Price	Change	Price	Change	Price	Change	Change	
1932	?	?	?	?	64.2	−3.6%	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	60.0
1928	HOOVER—R	357	6,375,747	SMITH—D	162.2	+6.3	166.2	+2.5%	178.9	+7.7%	178.4	−0.3%	+10.0%	120.5
1924	COOLIDGE—R	246	7,338,513	DAVIS—D	70.7	−1.4	69.7	−1.4	73.6	+5.6	78.0	+6.0	+10.0	104.8
1920	HARDING—R	277	7,004,847	COX—D	63.5	+3.6	61.5	−3.2	57.4	−6.7	51.7	−10.0	−18.6	94.2
1916	WILSON—D	23	591,385	HUGHES—R	67.6	+7.1	70.8	+4.7	74.8	+5.7	68.3	−8.7	+1.0	101.2
1912	WILSON—D	347	2,802,292-T 2,160,194-R	TAFT—R ROOSEVELT—P	47.9	+1.3	47.9	−0	47.1	−1.7	45.7	−3.0	−4.6	78.0
1908	TAFT—R	159	1,269,900	BRYAN—D	41.9	−2.8	42.3	+0.9	44.4	+5.0	44.4	−0	+6.0	43.5
1904	ROOSEVELT—R	196	2,544,343	PARKER—D	29.2	+5.0	31.7	+8.6	35.3	+11.4	36.1	+2.3	+23.6	48.3
1900	MCKINLEY—R	137	861,459	BRYAN—D	28.9	−4.0	29.9	+3.5	33.3	+11.4	35.0	+5.1	+21.0	45.2
1896	MCKINLEY—R	95	567,692	BRYAN—D	20.1	+8.7	20.6	+2.5	22.5	+9.2	21.3	−5.8	+6.0	32.0
1892	CLEVELAND—D	132	363,612	HARRISON—R	36.0	−1.4	37.0	+2.8	36.2	−2.2	35.6	−1.7	−1.1	38.9
1888	HARRISON—R	65	4,287	CLEVELAND—D	34.7	+2.4	35.0	+0.9	35.0	−0	34.7	−0.9	−0	31.7
1884	CLEVELAND—D	37	62,683	BLAINE—R	23.4	−1.3	23.4	−0	22.7	−3.0	21.8	−4.0	−6.8	23.4

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become aggravated by the Baring crisis, in November.

During 1891, prices were off to mid-year, and tho still dull, turned moderately upward in August, only to sag again at the year-end.

Prosperity had returned by 1892, with business booming and good crops furnishing heavy railroad traffic volume. Toward the close of the year, prices turned downward with great activity, and under these influences Cleveland was again elected. The money and bank panic followed close upon the turn of the year into 1893, which the market shared except for a brief rally in October.

The country was steeped in depression during 1894 and most of 1895. An early rally was more than canceled in the panic that occurred in December.

The year 1896 marked some improvement in business sentiment, but stifled in markets by the advocation of free silver coinage as a campaign issue, which caused hoarding and stringency in money. McKinley was elected over Bryan and, as one of the outstanding political influences over markets, the low prices during 1896 were reached coincident with the nomination of Bryan, and the high prices coincided with the news of the election of McKinley.

Politics did not again hold sway over the markets until the years of "trust-busting" as championed by Roosevelt with his policies being carried out by Taft.

War, which was a factor in 1898, was again the motivating force in 1904, when the Russian-Japanese conflict broke out.

The World War was later to overshadow politics as a market factor, both as to pre- and post-war influences. Recovery and prosperity relegated politics to a second-fiddle rôle in most recent campaigns.

And coming down to the present, the writer cheerfully tells investors that aside from the few minutes required in the voting-booths on November 8, "present-day politics is entitled to no more of their investment time than that." Rather—

Steel production, electric output, new construction, railroad loadings, commodity prices, and motor-car sales are a few of the more important factors that deserve watching in determining whether or not business will follow the pace that the markets have set for it. The signs are already moderately favorable.

Discriminating care in the selection of the separate securities to lay the foundation of an investment program will carry it closer to its desired conclusion than will any rash or unreasoning action finding its dictation in the uncertainties of politics.

Arguing that if Mr. Hoover is reelected it will be hardly possible for him to carry a Republican Congress with him, Theodore M. Knappen suggests in *The Magazine of Wall Street* "that the business world would be well advised to count upon the probability that it will be confronted after November 8 with either a Democratic or a divided government." He thinks it should "therefore prepare for a period of doldrums." But he goes on:

The difference between a sweeping Hoover victory and a sweeping Roosevelt victory will be at most only the difference between quick and slow recovery. Moreover, three years of rear-guard action with adversity have accustomed business to making the best of whatever is. People no longer wait for something to turn up. They do their daily stint as best they may, and find a sufficiency of evil in each day without drawing on to-morrow's.

The outcome of the election may dash hopes of a spectacular revival, but of itself it will not bring on a new recession nor raise the specter of another panic. Neither will the acts of a Democratic Administration.

But there are other financial writers who feel that the markets are extremely responsive to political developments. "The influence of political events upon economic developments has never been more clearly apparent than in 1932," writes Joseph B. Hubbard in *Barron's Weekly*, and he goes on to show how the prices of securities during the first six months of the year were obviously affected by the course of legislation in Congress.

Perhaps "over the sweep of history," election years may not be so very much different from other years, but, insists Edward H. Collins, financial editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*—

Such generalizations do not apply to elections individually, especially do they not apply to an election which is conducted during a particularly deep business depression and in which the party less trusted by Wall Street is conceded a somewhat better than even chance of victory.

If the reader will glance at any daily chart of the course of stock prices over recent weeks he will observe that the three widest breaks in stock prices came on September 12 and 13, and on October 5, respectively.

It is certainly not pure chance that the first two of these breaks occurred on the day of and the day after the Maine elections, which constituted such a sharp setback to the hopes of the Republican party, and that the third followed the reconciliation of Governor Roosevelt and former Governor Smith at the Democratic State Convention at Albany, on October 4.

When one considers that the country has just come through a financial crisis of the first magnitude, and is still in the throes of a business depression, there is nothing surprizing in the fact that the stock market—traditionally timid in the presence of uncertainty—has reacted as it has during the preelection period. The only surprizing element in the situation is that any one should find it necessary to look elsewhere for the explanation; and particularly to the business position, which, taken by and large, has more than fulfilled legitimate expectations.

Lessons in Manners.—"I'm sorry the manager isn't in," said the clerk to the pompous individual who had strutted in. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No," snapped the visitor. "I never deal with underlings. I'll wait until the manager returns."

About an hour later the pompous one became impatient.

"How much longer do you think that manager will be?" he demanded.

"About two weeks," was the reply. "He just left on his vacation."—*Boston Transcript.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Lost in the Shuffle.—Man driving a big "eight" leaned out as he was passing a midget car and yelled, "Where's your other roller skate?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Winning the Heathen.—An explorer has discovered that an African tribe beats the ground with sticks as a sign of anger. Well, well, fancy golf spreading to equatorial Africa!—*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Mutual Envy.—A prominent banker says he would enjoy running a newspaper column for just one day. And, boy, what we could do to a bank in half the time.—*Boston Transcript.*

Familiar Spookies.—MOTHER (to small daughter who wants the light left on)—"But you sleep in the dark at home, darling."

SMALL DAUGHTER—"Yes, but it's my own dark at home, Mummie."—*Humorist (London).*

Past Master.—FATHER—"Why won't you marry Fritz?"

DAUGHTER—"I will only marry a man who knows life and has learnt its sorrows."

FATHER—"I see—a widower."—*Deutsche Illustrierte (Berlin).*

Dissolution of Partnerhip.—Little girl, all excitement after Sunday-school, says to her mother: "Oh, mother, we've been learning the books of the Bible and there's an Amos in it but no Andy!"—*Funny Scraps.*

Birthday Cannon for Candles.—A dispatch from Rio de Janiero announces the death of a woman reputed to be 124 years old. It is suggested that 124 years may be an error in transmission for 124 revolutions.—*New York Times.*

No Meal Ticket.—"Daughter," said her mother, "has that young man you are going with ever mentioned the subject of marriage?"

"Oh, yes!" yawned daughter, "but I told him dad was so hard up he even couldn't afford tires for the car, let alone a husband for me."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

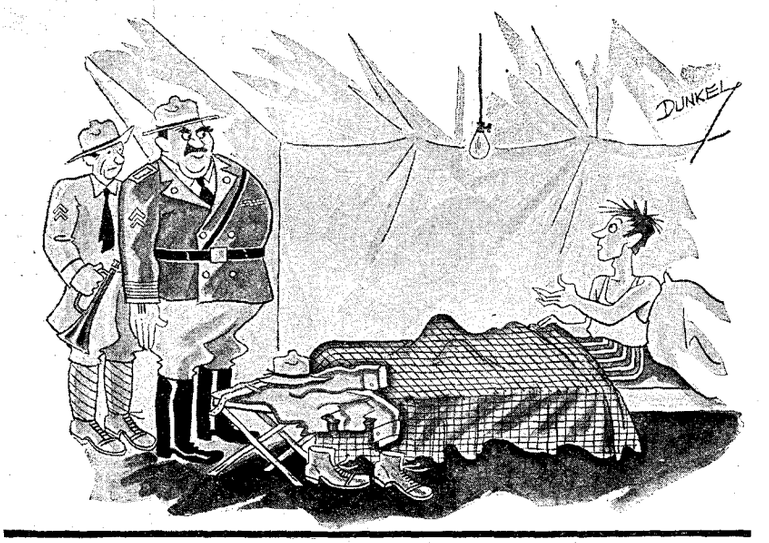
Busy Number.—I suppose it is not irreverent to say that practially all candidates receive some help in preparing their public documents. In the case of a certain Mayor of New York of several years ago it was necessary not only to write the speech but to spell the longer words phonetically so that he could pronounce them. He was so dependent upon these prepared scrips that on one occasion at a patriotic banquet he astonished all listeners by declaiming, "What we need is more of the spirit of one-seven-seven-six."—*New York World-Telegram.*

Fairy Folklore.—We never paused to read those stories that the President has signed a bill setting aside $2,800,000,000, or some such amount, for this or that. Any sum above $8.75 is just hearsay with us.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Swell Trick for Hard Times.—"Here's a ticket for the conjurin' show, Maggie."

"Thank ye, Donald," said his wife.

"And hark ye, Maggie, when he comes to that trick where he takes a teaspoon o' flour and one egg and mak's 20 oam'lettes, watch vera close."—*London Tit-Bits.*



"Honest, Sergeant, I don't know one tune from another."
—"College Humor."

Model for Wives.—SHE—"You think more of that old wireless set that you do of me."

HE—"Well, I get less interference from it."—*Answers (London).*

This Is the Cauliflower Season.—"Small, thin ears are a sign of weak character," says a well-known phrenologist. And large, thick ones are a sign of weak defense.—*Humorist.*

Liability Becomes Asset.—"My daughter's music lessons are a fortune to me."

"How is that?"

"They enabled me to buy the neighbors' houses at half price."—*Gazzettino Illustrato (Venice).*

Conscientious Cookery.—
The girl stood on the burning beach
Whence all but her had fled;
She wouldn't leave until she'd got
Her spine a stylish red.
—*H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.*

Hint of a Heavy Boot.—It was approaching midnight and the young man still hovered around the door. The stillness was suddenly shattered by a loud crash up-stairs.

"Gracious, dear," said the timid swain, "what could that be?" "Oh," replied the miss, "that's just papa dropping a hint."—*Pêle-Mêle.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Brighten Your Angel.—Whittemore's She Polish is sold at all Lane stores.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Oh, What's the Use?—
VACATIONAL TRAINING GIVEN
5,500 STUDENTS IN FLORIDA
—*Norfolk (Va.) paper.*

Cycle of Efficiency.—They all reside on King's Highway. They were cut and bruised and treated at the Emergency hospital.—*Dallas Daily Times Herald.*

Tit-Tat-Toe.—Federal Prohibition agents to-day raided a restaurant in Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, seized a quantity of alleged beer and assorted three men.—*New York World-Telegram.*

New Lights on History.—Charles Benedict, New York city's oldest undertaker, who well recalls the day, back in 1881, when he buried President Garfield, with his birthday cake of 94 candles.—*Arbuckle (Calif.) paper.*

Yes, We've Known Such Cases.—A passageway about 90 feet long and 8 feet wide, built by the French in the time of Louis XIV, was discovered. Statistics formed so densely in some places that they blocked the way.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

You'll Feel These Instalments.—
Electric Irons—Special Price $2.60
$5 Down—70c Per Month
—*Ad in the Vancouver Sun.*

Improving on Nature.—Colored Girl with wonderful personality wants work as maid in good family. Can cook and admire children.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal-Gazette.*

Legal Entertainment.—Four highway bridges were washed out during the cloudburst. Several callers in homes in South Ryegate village were filled with water.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Argus.*

Sez Who?—The presidency is the greatest prize any American can win. It insures one a kind of immorality—a place in the history of books as long as the republic lasts.—*Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel.*

And Here's the Opposite Twist.—The clergyman has been exhibiting himself in a barrel as a means of financing an appeal from the decision of an ecclesiastical court which recently convicted him of immortality. The police put a stop to that.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

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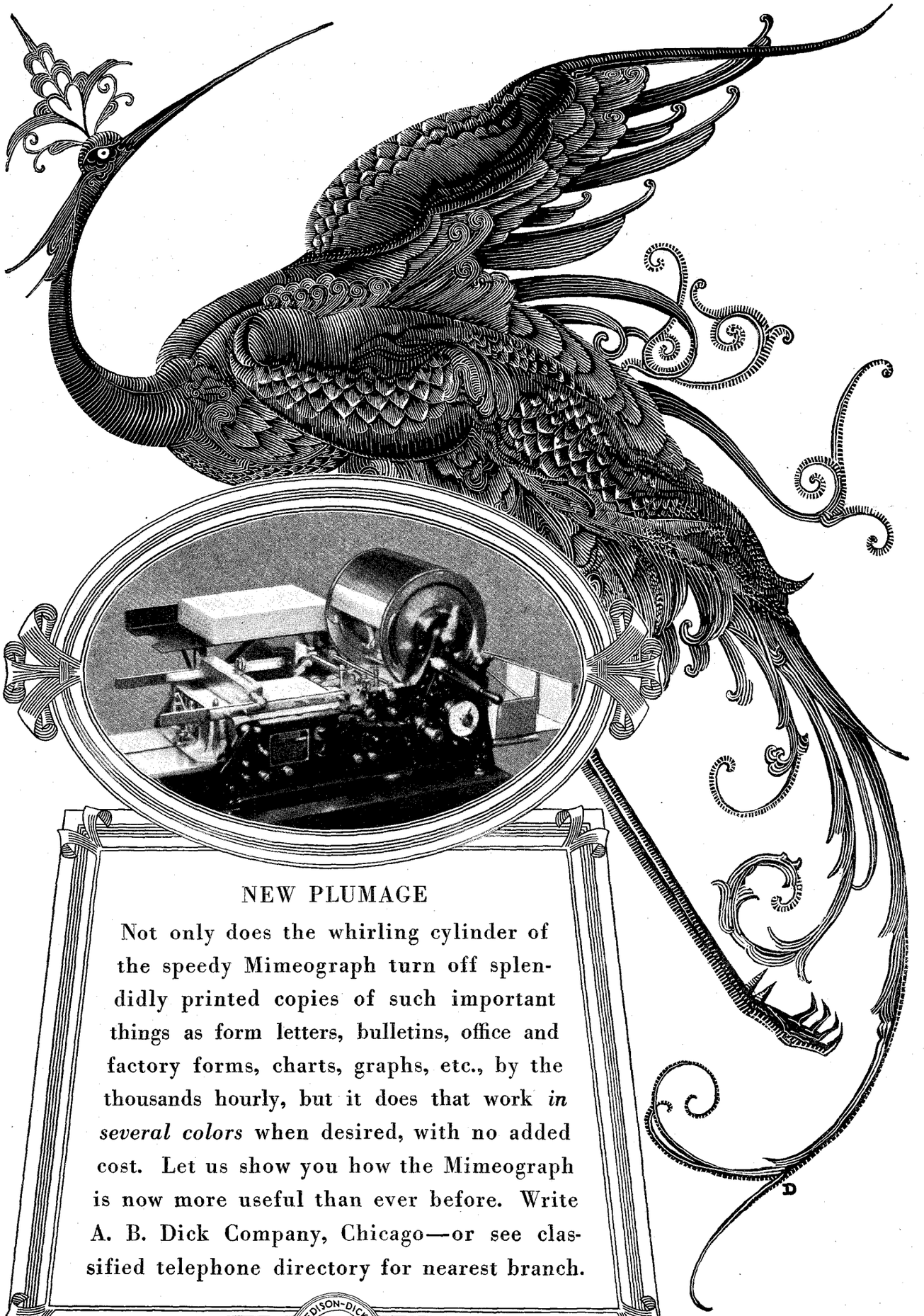

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